

Chilling figures of growing world poverty given by bank

Poverty is growing rapidly in the world, according to the World Bank's annual report, published yesterday. It says that about 650 million people now live on incomes of less than \$50 (£24) a year. The World Bank blames the huge rises in oil prices, the recession and very high inflation, which have all hit the poor countries hardest.

650m have under £24 a year

From Frank Vogel
Washington, Aug 24
The number of people living in absolute poverty has risen in the world this year and there is evidence that the number will rise even more rapidly in the years ahead.

The report says that the number of people living on less than \$50 (£24) a year has risen from 600 million in 1973 to 650 million in 1974. Another 100 million people are only marginally better off, earning between \$50 and \$100 (£24 and £48) a year.

Indeed, the depressing news is that some 1,000 million people in the poorest countries obtained no real income rise in the last year. The World Bank now estimates that the growth rate of real income for these people will be under 1 per cent a year for the rest of this decade.

The dimensions of the problem of alleviating absolute poverty are so great that officials of the World Bank admit that there is little prospect in the next decade of doing much more than scratch the surface. There is almost nothing that can be done in this period actually to reduce the size of the population of the poorest countries.

So great are the difficulties that the World Bank notes that its ambitious \$7,000 million programme of rural development projects for the next five years "will scarcely keep pace with the additional numbers of the rural poor—some 70 million—who will be born during the same period."

The report states that liberalization of trade policies and commodity agreements to help the developing countries could possibly produce half the growth rate needed in coming years to ensure real economic and social development in the Third World.

Another important factor is the volume of financial aid the rich countries are willing to make. The report says that on average the volume of aid from developed countries last year was just 0.3 per cent of gross national product and there are signs that it may decline in the years ahead.

The total volume of financial resources from the developed countries and the rich oil-producing countries in the Third World was about \$32,000 million (£15,200m) last year, which is more than twice what it was in 1973. This sum, the World Bank adds, would have to go far beyond any amount likely to be forthcoming.

One important step for the developing countries would be agreements between them and industrial countries on liberalizing trade and financial arrangements for trading in basic commodities. Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, has announced that he will make important proposals on these questions at the forthcoming special session at the United Nations. But in Washington, there is widespread pessimism about the prospect of agreements in this area and development aid officials frankly admit that years of negotiations will almost certainly follow any proposals Dr Kissinger might make.

The significance of new trade agreements is clearly underlined in today's report and this is now certain to be the key subject of debate at the United Nations special session and at the World Bank's meeting here in the first week of September.

The World Bank appears to take pains not to criticize the oil-producing countries, although their vast price increases probably contributed more to depress the outlook for the Third World than any other single action.

A heavy cut in oil prices could produce far greater results than liberalization, but the World Bank doubts that there is any chance of this.

The most fascinating aspect of the new report (and one deserving of much more public discussion) centres on the ways the poor countries can help to resolve their own problems. Here the World Bank advocates a much stronger commitment by these countries to the poor. It notes: "One fact is clear: the services provided to the poor... fall very far below those provided to the middle classes and the well-to-do."

This sounds like promoting socialist policies and World Bank officials admit that this is the case. To understand their view, however, one need only take note of such facts contained in the report as that the average spending on health care in many developing countries is less than \$1 per person a year.

To make another example, unless action is taken very soon the number of illiterate people in the world over the age of 15 will rise by about 100 million in the next 10 years to about 850 million.



Competitors during the private "marathon" at Clapham Common, London, yesterday, where the Greater London Council is celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of its annual horse show.

Light traffic and low decibels in a quiet holiday weekend

By Staff Reporters

In spite of the Bank holiday weekend, traffic was lighter than usual yesterday, and the decibel level recorded in Watchfield village, from Saturday night to Sunday morning, was only 62.5 decibels. That was "an acceptable level in an urban environment", according to a local spokesman.

A downpour on Saturday night washed out much of the music and quite a few of the fans, but spiritual sustenance was provided yesterday when the Bishop of Reading, the Right Rev Eric Wild, held an open air Holy Communion service from the main stage. He gained a generous round of applause for his rendering of "The Lord is my Shepherd".

A few people headed home after the rain yesterday, the second day of the nine-day festival, but there were about 5,000 people on the disused airfield.

Police arrested 19 people, mostly off the site, accused of possessing cannabis, and 187 were treated for minor ailments.

At the Reading pop festival, the promoter, Mr Harold Pendleton, paid a £2,300 penalty for letting a group play after midnight. His contract with the Reading Council stipulates that he will pay £100 for every minute that the music goes on after midnight. Police said yesterday they had three complaints from local people during the 23 minutes allowed to the "Yes" group because of a technical breakdown.

Cloudy and overcast conditions discouraged day trippers. Fewer than 25,000 cars an hour were heading out of London's main exit routes at noon, about average for a summer weekend.

Automobile Association employees largely ignored the call by their staff association to work to rule over the Bank holiday period in support of a 25-a-week pay rise. The management has said it cannot afford the rise, which would cost a total of £2m and both sides are to meet the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service next month.

Thousands of beer drinkers face a "dry" Bank holiday as managers of more than 670 Ind Coope public houses in the south-east of England, including Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and West Midlands, who are involved in an industrial dispute close their public houses today.

Mr Vorster and President Kaunda to attend Rhodesia talks today

From Nicholas Ashford
Victoria Falls, Aug 24

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, and President Kaunda, of Zambia, are to attend the talks tomorrow over the opening of the talks between the Rhodesian Government and the African National Congress.

The announcement, made today simultaneously in Pretoria and Lusaka, is seen as an attempt to prevent the talks from foundering at an early stage. Both sides had been adopting increasingly intransigent positions and the conference seemed doomed to end in deadlock.

Mr Vorster is due at Victoria Falls early tomorrow.

He and President Kaunda will attend the opening ceremony and are then expected to go to Livingstone, on the Zambian side of the Zambezi for further talks.

Their presence at the negotiating table has completely changed the outlook for the talks. The two leaders are now expected to put their full weight behind moves to achieve a settlement in Rhodesia and, in the longer term, to bring about détente in southern Africa.

Both countries were signatories to the Pretoria agreement which paved the way for the Victoria Falls meeting. They clearly intend to see that the agreement is adhered to and that the talks progress beyond the initial stage.

It is being suggested by South African sources that Mr Vorster may propose a plan to break the apparent deadlock over the committee stage of the talks. This would be to establish an international zone encompassing both Livingstone and Victoria Falls towns.

This would enable the committees to move freely from one side of the bridge to the other. At present the ANC says that it will not attend committees in Rhodesia and the Rhodesians insist that under the terms of the Pretoria agreement they should take place inside Rhodesia.

Not last chance, page 3

Concession by Egypt on pass in Sinai

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Aug 24

The issues holding up an Israel-Egyptian interim agreement narrowed this weekend in the first round of Dr Kissinger's latest shuttle between Egypt and Israel.

The American Secretary of State returned last night, with President Sadat's consent to Israel's demand that an early warning station on the heights over the Giddi Pass should continue to be manned by Israelis when the area becomes a buffer zone after a second Israel withdrawal in Sinai.

Mr Ailon, the Foreign Minister, confirmed tonight that there had been such an understanding. In addition to the Israel station at Um Hababa, which would be manned by Israelis and a token American contingent, a new installation would be opened by the Egyptians in the passes that would be manned by them, with a similar American presence.

The Israelis are presumably now being asked to make a concession but Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, did not propose any change in the negotiating position when he presided over the weekly cabinet meeting in Jerusalem.

The Secretary of State went to the Prime Minister's office in the evening to resume his talks. He is spending the night in Jerusalem.

Mr Rabin met leaders of the Labour Party today and discussed a drive to counter the bitter and flamboyant campaign by Opposition elements who oppose surrendering the strategic mountain passes of Sinai and the Abu Rodeis oil fields as long as Egypt refuses to end the state of war.

The Government tried to outmanoeuvre the protesters last night, when Dr Kissinger returned from Damascus, by flying him to a secret meeting place near Tel Aviv. The critics soon learnt of the meeting place and assembled in their hundreds on a mall near by, singing and shouting: "Kissinger go home" and "Rabin resign".

The police dispersed them by force and, according to witnesses, using truncheons indiscriminately at women and children. Opposition members Parliament protested again "police brutality".

Politics in Jerusalem, page 3

EC talks on industrial nations to reflate their economies

From David Blake
Venice, Aug 24

Finance ministers of the EEC today committed themselves to action to stimulate the world's economy and called on other industrial countries to do the same. At an informal meeting in Venice, the ministers agreed to try to persuade other industrial countries to reflate their economies.

They also said that similar efforts should be carried out by other industrial nations, a reference to the Japanese. The ministers declared that it was essential to take action to preserve the purchasing power of the developing countries, which have been badly affected by the rise in oil prices and the world slowdown.

As a first step towards helping the poorer nations, the ministers decided to try to seek a limited agreement in Washington at next month's meeting of the IMF. These are being modified to such a way as to increase the voting power of oil nations, and to reduce the votes of countries such as America and Britain. A compromise seems likely to be reached.

Concern with the welfare of developing countries is not purely altruistic. These countries are being urged to pay more into the IMF, and their payments are likely to be cut back on their imports, particularly from Japan. This in turn might well lead the Japanese to concentrate more efforts on sales in Europe, thus further threatening employment prospects.

A large part of today's meeting was taken up with a discussion of the various reflationary actions which are being carried out in Europe at the moment. Although the ministers made great play of their coordinated action on this front, they were in fact merely giving a blessing to reflation, which they had planned in any case.

More disturbingly, there seemed to be real worry about whether the reflationary measures now under way are either enough, or of the right kind. Britain, in particular, is worried that far too many countries are waiting for their exports to lift them out of depression and that little is being done which will increase imports.

For example, much of the DM5,500m (about £1,030m) which the Germans are putting into their economy is going into the construction business, which will create little direct demand for foreign goods.

However, at the end of the meeting, some of these doubts seemed to have been eased and Mr Heller, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he was very pleased with the discussions.

Plan to get into deal, page 5

26 leading figures held in Bangladesh

Dacca, Aug 24—Twenty-six people, some of them prominent personalities in the Bangladesh regime of former President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, have been arrested and will face trial in military courts for acquiring wealth beyond their known means of income.

Former Vice-President Syed Nazrul Islam and Mr Mansoor Ali, the former Prime Minister, were among those arrested last night under new martial law regulations announced only hours before.

The arrests were announced in a special bulletin by Bangladesh radio which said they were also charged with anti-social activities, seizing property by illegal means and nepotism.

The new regulations provide for the death sentence or life imprisonment for a range of social, economic and political offences, including the acquisition of wealth beyond known means of income.

Other leading figures arrested were Mr Tajuddin Ahmed, the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh; Mr A. H. Kamruzzaman, former Industries Minister; Mr Abdus Samad Azad, the first Foreign Minister, and Mr Korbani Ali, former Information Minister. The group also included at least eight MPs, Mr Akmal Ali, Mr Hyder Ali, Mr Manik Ghosh, Mr Bangor Bhusan Chowdhury, Mr Anwar Jang, Mr Abdul Rahman, Mr Abdul Haq and Mr Yusuf Ali.

Meanwhile, President Khondker Mushtaque Ahmed has appointed General Mohammed Anwarul Gani Osman, a former commander-in-chief of the Bangladesh Army, as his defence adviser.

Under another order from President Ahmed a number of military courts, all of which are to be headed by civilian judges, have been set up. Each court will have a lieutenant-colonel as one of the three judges.—Reuters.

Oath of vengeance, page 3

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Heavy rain in Alps

Geneva, Aug 24—Snow fell during the weekend in several parts of the Alps and police announced that motorists would have to use snow chains to negotiate the Fank, Grindel and Nufenen passes.

Motorists' organisations said a weekend had seen one of the earliest cold snaps in recent years, and advised motorists to take extra precautions when driving over the Alps.

Local inhabitants said it was unusual for it to snow like this in late August and that this year's fall seemed to be heavier than usual.

Rain fell over much of Italy and temperatures in some areas dropped by about 10°F about 60°F.—Reuters.

Two railmen die in train crash

The driver and second man died when their light diesel locomotive crashed into the rear of a Manchester-Aberdeen passenger train which was reversing Carstairs station, near Glasgow, early yesterday.

The men killed were Mr Miles Fleming, the driver, of 47, and Mr Robert Geddes, 41.

Greek anger at promise of mercy for junta

The Greek Cabinet, embarrassed by the death sentences passed by the Athens Court of Appeal on the three leaders of the former military junta, will consider today ways of sparing their lives. The Government's clemency move has enraged the Opposition, which has called for an immediate session of Parliament to consider "a blatant intervention in justice". The Government said it would not tolerate "extremism and barbarity".

Argentina alert

The British Embassy in Buenos Aires has made preparations to protect Britons in Argentina in the event of the growing current in the country assuming more serious proportions. Guerrilla attacks have increased and there are reports of discontent in the armed forces.

Evacuation promise

Lisbon has promised to do all it can to evacuate the 250,000 Portuguese from Angola before independence on November 11. Officials admit that the Government can only deal with about two thirds of those who want to leave.



The shell of St Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, Larne, Co Antrim, after a fire on its first anniversary. "Loyalist" extremists are suspected of starting the fire. Page 2

Civil Service review

The Civil Service has begun the first big review of its information group since the information class was established in 1949. A committee will make recommendations on professional techniques in government information services and on recruitment and promotion.

Royal money: Legislation covering a new method of payments for official Royal Family expenses will take account of the counter-inflation policy.

Corsica: M Chirac, the French Prime Minister, calls for "exemplary" punishment for autonomists attempting to "subvert national unity".

Rowing: Britain's men won a silver medal in the coxed fours and a bronze in the eights in the world championships at Nottingham yesterday.

Home News
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Obituary
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Sport
TV & Radio
Theatres, etc
25 Years Ago
Weather

Mr Rees expected to meet 'loyalists' over Ulster ultimatum

But there is no question of the Government's agreeing to alter its attitude towards the policing of republican areas or of having any plans to phase out internment. One slender hope is that the deadline can be put back in exchange for a government pledge to investigate the Ulster allegations of police brutality.

Although the main umbrella organization, the Ulster Loyalist Coordinating Committee, still refuses to provide a full list of its members, it is clear that to prosper it could quickly lead

complainant is against the continuing releases of Provisional IRA suspects from detention. It also denounces the recent admission of involvement in recent violence.

Mr Neave said yesterday that there was anxiety in the Conservative Party over the possibility of increasing tension. But it is understood that Mr Rees will again spell out the Government's belief that detention is a necessary part of the progress, and that the security forces are achieving successful prosecutions through the courts.

Civilian death toll during ceasefire reaches 119

Over the weekend, St Anthony's, a new £120,000 Roman Catholic church in the East Antrim port of Larne, was burnt down in a fire which Protestant extremists are suspected of starting. The fire

Seven people were injured. Last night police reported that another Roman Catholic who was injured in a public house bombing on Friday in Armagh was on the critical list.

Hatred at new peak: Sectarian hatred and distrust were being generated on an unprecedented scale, the Bishop of London derry, Dr Daly, said yesterday in a pastoral letter (the Press Association reports).

Measure on royal money 'in line with pay policy'

Mr Wilson said in his comments statement that the pay total would be adjusted annually to take account of pay increases on the basis of the established procedure linking Royal Household pay with Civil Service pay. The sum of the other expenses would be adjusted to take account of price movements, but would not be automatic.

That could mean some restriction on the expenses element of the payment in the coming years so that it did not fully cover the sharp rise in prices and costs.

Civil Service undertakes big review of information group

The Cronkite report of 1947, which provided the guidelines for the postwar information group, recommended that a chief information officer should have direct access to the president. "He should be made aware of developments in the policy of the department at the earliest practicable moment, and he should be consulted at the earliest stage on matters requiring either to the knowledge of the public or to the response of the public." The committee is likely to point out that consultation on that scale has yet to be established in some departments.

As an aid to raising the status of information officers

The information class has grown threefold since its inception 26 years ago. Its present total of 1,357 officials leaves it about a 7 per cent under strength. Efforts will be made to reach its full complement by next year. Only one in six of the group is a press officer just under the number whom have direct experience of newspapers or broadcasting.

Most officials in the group fulfil a variety of functions in art and design, training, advancing standards, managing the mounting of exhibitions and export promotion. For example, of the 134 officials listed under the Office of Population Con-

Week. There is a strong feeling in Whitehall that that coordinating role requires a senior minister with a seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Hill of Luton's time as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with responsibility for the coordination of government information and a seat in the Cabinet between 1957 and 1961 and his partnership with Sir Harold Evans, public relations adviser to the Conservative minister, is widely regarded as a successful period of coordination in recent years. But Mr Wilson is known not to favour the appointment of a Cabinet minister for that post.

There was resentment in

the Official Secrets Act in the next session of Parliament. Its replacement by a liberal statute is unlikely to affect the role of the security services' information. Open government is a goal for ministers, many information officers argue. As one information officer put it, 'I don't think it will allow an information officer at a do not deal in official information do we? You have to distinguish between secrecy, or the lack of ministerial convenience, or the lack of nothing to do with it, way of making people's life easier.

Welsh catches up with the twentieth century

ment is to give Welsh more footholds, to give it a justified existence in science and technology as well as the arts. The view that Welsh, is, or should be, a language only of hearth, hymn and homestead is outdated. A strong thread in the new consciousness is the effort being made to use Welsh in those areas of work and expression where English was formerly regarded as the only practical medium.

Regional report

Thus Welsh has spread to the chapel, eisteddfod, pub, house, market place and literary column. Its use in officialness, in public administration, in education, broadcasting, public services has been great.

The Academi Cymreig, the Welsh Academy, has just commissioned a new English-Welsh dictionary, funded by the Arts Council, which will round up technical terms and modern expressions. The first part will be published next year.

The terms are worked into the main stream of the language through broadcasting, through the new Welsh textbooks and through their use in

Now, however, a group of doctors—GPs and consultants—have agreed to further the use of Welsh in medicine and have founded an association of Welsh-speaking doctors. They want to make their language a natural medium of their professional discussions, and thus improve its status, and their first seminar, to be held in November, is already well booked.

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh
Edinburgh embarks
international festival
with barely concealed
rassment at the facil-
city has to offer the
elite of the world, 7
years of producing a
event in the cultural
not one new theatre
built. Even worse, the

Adorjan leads in London chess contest

In the fourth round yesterday Hartston and Ely had a steadily played game that ended in a draw.

Tory researchers say real jobless total is 599,000

The Conservative study group says that those figures crudely aggregate a number of people with different circumstances and are unemployed "in only limited or special sense of the word" and others who cannot be regarded as unemployed, for example occupational pensioners who register as unemployed to obtain insurance credits, and students.

Thus the official figures are said to paint a distorted picture and are exaggerated. The group says the figure of 528,300 (6.6 per cent of the population) is

Football buses stoned as supporters clash

Liverpool when they were pelted with stones and half bricks by gangs of youths. The Tottenham supporters retaliated by throwing seats and fittings.

In spite of police protection one of the replacement bus was stoned on the return journey. No one was injured and no arrests were made, but several hundred pounds of damage was done.

Supporters charged: Seven Southampton supporters are to appear in court at Nottingham on Wednesday after clashes at the game with Notts County.

Employers must pay £6 rises, union chief says

"Those unions who have already declared their opposition to the Government's policy must recognize that the real issue is the preservation of jobs. Those who settle outside the limit cannot wash their hands of the unemployment which will inevitably result."

The negotiators, he said, should seek to ensure that the £6 limit would be paid in full by all employers.

Labour left seeks selection of Cabinet members by parliamentary party

Mr Jenkins, in a speech he is to make at the Progressive League's summer conference in Dorking today, but which was released in error on Saturday, calls for greater weight to be given to the views of the party activists. He says:

The ward secretaries, chairmen and treasurers, the canvassers, writers and social secretaries, the committee and general management committee members, and the party

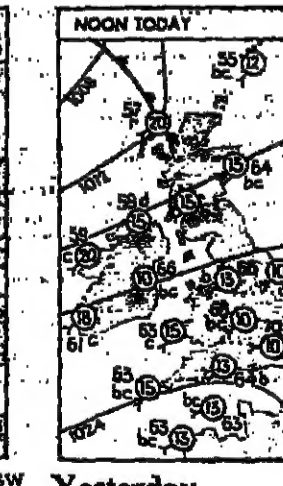
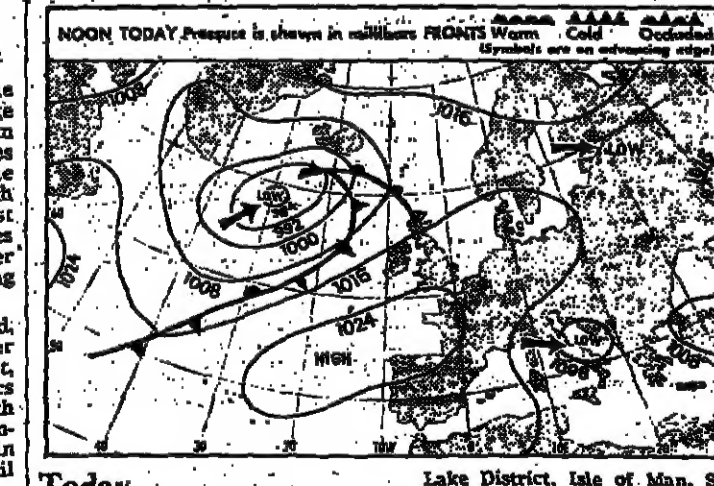
Miss Josephine Richardson, Labour MP for Barkingside, fully supported Mr Jenkins's thesis when she was interviewed yesterday in the BBC radio programme, *The World This Weekend*. She said: "It is not a new idea. We, the elected members of the Parliamentary Labour Party, have a right to decide who should form the Shadow Cabinet. I can

He argues for less democracy by giving a few people more rights in our system. The SDA believes that the future for the Labour Party is to involve more people in

Accused in Test pitch case on hunger strike

Refusing bail, Mr Ernest Hurst, the Leeds magistrate said: "The offences alleged to have occurred were of a deliberate character and therefore while making no judgment on the merit of the charges, the public are entitled to protection against wanton vandalism whatever the reason may be for its commission."

Weather forecast and recordings



Car 'driven over cricket pitch'

Police at Newcastle-under-

The incident is alleged to have occurred after a ball was hit into a house adjoining the Silverdale cricket ground. The North Staffordshire and District T. & C. C. was abandoned.

the earth. Until we make a greater place for the people of some of these countries, society will continue to lack the aliveness it will need if we are to survive the transition from capitalism to socialism without loss of freedom.

a two-tier system in party support. Most supporters are more concerned with family life, their work, their hobbies and leisure and they content themselves with voting periodically. The others are the minority who want a say in the choice of people and policies and who join political parties to work for those policies.

plaints about the Davis trial said yesterday that he has visited Mr Davis in Alcatraz prison on Thursday. He said he expected his investigations to take several weeks more.

Catapult girl fails
Miss Mary Connors, aged 27, a former secretary from Leicester, had another ducking yesterday when she failed for the second time to catapult 90ft across the river Avon at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire. She travelled about 25ft.

W Midlands, central N, NE	London: Temp. max 7 am to 7	Alcapulco	5.2	114 1/2
England: Dry, variable cloud	pm, 20°C (68°F); min 7 pm to	Algeria	5.2	114 1/2
Wales: SW, light	7 am max 22°C (72°F)	Algeria	5.2	114 1/2
Wales: SW, light	pm, 20°C (68°F); min 7 pm to	Algeria	5.2	114 1/2
Bright at first, becoming cloudy	7 am max 22°C (72°F)	Algeria	5.2	114 1/2
Central fog patches developing;	pm, 20°C (68°F); min 7 pm to	Algeria	5.2	114 1/2
wind SW, light or moderate; max	7 am max 22°C (72°F)	Algeria	5.2	114 1/2

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY									
MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, shower									
Amsterdam	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Batavia	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Bombay	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Buenos Aires	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Calcutta	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Canton	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Cebu	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Hankow	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Hongkong	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Kobe	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
London	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Lyons	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Manila	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Peking	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
San Francisco	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Shanghai	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Singapore	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Sourabaya	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Tientsin	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Yokohama	73	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Victoria Falls talks not the last chance
Rhodesian leader says

From Nicholas Ashford
Victoria Falls, Aug. 24

Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, said today that the Rhodesian Government delegation would do its utmost to ensure that tomorrow's constitutional conference in Salisbury would be a last chance for the Rhodesian National Council (ANC) to reach an agreement.

Speaking at a press conference after his arrival at Victoria Falls airport, he said: "I want to assure you that as far as I and my colleagues are concerned, we have come here in complete seriousness to play our part and to abide by the agreement that was signed in Salisbury two weeks ago. If the talks failed, we did not believe it would be the fault of either himself and his colleagues, or the Rhodesian side."

Mr Smith, who was accompanied by the four other members of the Rhodesian delegation, was in an ebullient mood. Smiling and joking, he told the press that he was a man who was prepared to give anything away at tomorrow's meeting. If some of his remarks appeared slightly controversial, they must be seen in the context of the Rhodesian side's position. He said that the Rhodesian side was prepared to give anything away at tomorrow's meeting. If some of his remarks appeared slightly controversial, they must be seen in the context of the Rhodesian side's position.

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Emergency plans for Britons in Argentina

From Victoria Brittain
Algeria, Aug. 24

Algeria was transformed this weekend into a holiday city of flags, fountains and posters, dominated by the 140m Olympic-style Village. It was opened last night for the 2,000 athletes here for the seventh Mediterranean Games, with pomp and ceremony by Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the Foreign Minister.

The semi-official French-language newspaper, *El Moudjahid*, declared: "Algeria is not holding anyone to ransom, but is only preoccupied with the success of the peaceful Mediterranean Games."

For two weeks, *El Moudjahid*, Algeria's radio and Algerie Presse Service (APS), the official news agency, has been denouncing "the handful of colonialist nostalgists" who are being persecuted by the French press, trying to sabotage French-Algerian relations, newly cemented during President Giscard d'Estaing's visit in April.

A storm of protest is still reverberating after the recent bomb attempts against three Algerian embassies in Europe and two immigrant workers' centres in France; and also over two kidnappings of Algerian workers in France by the Harkis—former Algerian citizens who fought for the French and opted for French nationality at independence in 1962.

Their assertions that the Algerians were taken as hostages for children detained in Algeria are refuted in painstaking detail in the press here. Thirteen years after independence, streets still are being renamed and monuments erected in honour of the men who fought for the Revolution. None of the wives and children of men who fought against the Revolution visit Algeria in increasing numbers every summer.

It is the country's policy that the children of the Harkis should not be penalized for what is considered the treachery of their fathers. The first Harki child alleged to be "detained" by the Algerians was, according to them, staying with the grandmother while waiting for the written parental consent to travel, which is necessary under Algerian and French law.

M. Larradi, the Harkis' spokesman, as described by *El Moudjahid* as a "notorious reactionary activist" of the Secret Army Organization (OAS). The newspaper rejected his assertion that a second child of a Harki family was detained last week.

A reporter from APS interviewed the eight-year-old child, Mohammed, who was brought to Algeria on holiday by his grandmother and his aunt. The news agency quoted the two women as saying that the boy had never been held by the Algerian authorities, and they had no difficulties in arranging to leave the country next week.

The Algerians regard the Harkis in France, who number some 200,000, as exclusively an internal French problem. "Whether France prefers to build ghettos or memorials for her colonial cannon fodder is entirely her own affair," says *La République*, the French-language paper of Oran and western Algeria.

The security of Algeria's own immigrant workers in France is taken seriously and as a separate matter. The French Ambassador to Algiers was called to the Foreign Ministry after the first kidnapping, and the French police are accused of "criminal carelessness."

Protests over kidnaps as 2,000 athletes assemble for Mediterranean Games in Algiers
Harkis 'sabotaging links with France'

From David Cross
Brussels, Aug. 24

The vacancy in the Belgian Government created by the death last week of Mr André Olsch, Minister of Economic Affairs, is being filled by another technocrat.

He is Mr Ferdinand Herman, aged 43, a professor at Louvain University and director of the National Investment Corporation, which helps to set up and finance new industries.

His first task will be to draw up a list of measures to restrict rising unemployment. Nearly 175,000 men and women, representing a record 6.5 per cent of the working population, are without jobs.

Mr Herman has to ensure that the recent market reduction in consumer price rises continues when the present price freeze ends at the beginning of October.

New Belgian minister is a technocrat

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Aug. 24

M. Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, has given a warning to Corsican autonomists who launched a campaign of violence on Friday in which two policemen were killed. The campaign is aimed against the community which came to the island after Algeria's independence in 1962.

From his holiday retreat in the Corse, the Prime Minister yesterday called for "exceptional punishment" of the separatists, whom he accused of attempting to "subvert national unity."

Mr Chirac told the French people that their history showed the national state had "always been the sole guardian of individual and public liberties." There could be no municipal or regional liberty in France unless the state was strong enough to have nothing to fear.

Mr Chirac was speaking after young people in Bastia, the centre of regionalist sentiment in Corsica, had gone on a rampage yesterday in which two banks and airline offices were damaged, along with a shop.

Dr Edmond Simeoni, leader of the autonomist movement of the Corsican Renaissance of Corsica (ARC), has been brought to Paris and today was being questioned at police headquarters. It is likely he will be tried by France's special state security court. The prefect yesterday warned that the Corsican problem, declaring that "a better distribution of land is indispensable." He announced the setting up of a Safer, the state finance body designed to buy up and allot agricultural land to young farmers.

Chirac warning to Corsican rebels

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Aug. 24

Military units on the alert in central Portugal today, the politico-military situation remained tense. However, the struggle for control over the direction of the revolution appeared to be at a stalemate.

Some observers felt that the efforts of the moderates to oust General Vasco Gonçalves, the pro-Communist Prime Minister, have suffered a setback.

After a night-long meeting with senior left-wing elements of the Armed Forces Movement and others closely associated with the Prime Minister, President Costa Gomes issued an ambiguous statement at dawn.

It admitted that in recent weeks political instability had been worsened by the problems of the Armed Forces Movement. An objective analysis, the statement said, had shown that it was necessary to restructure the Revolutionary Council and to respect the 240-member Assembly of the Armed Forces Movement "in order to ensure authority and respect for democratic freedom, and to put an end to the wave of violence, thereby restoring public order."

Some observers took the view that greater respect of the views of the Assembly might lead to a restructuring of the Revolutionary Council that would return to it the supreme powers it lost when power was placed in the hands of the triumvirate consisting of the President, Prime Minister and General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the Commander of Copcon, the security organization.

The week is unlikely to pass without a new Government being announced, according to most political observers here.

Tanks went to guard a Centre Social Democratic Party rally this evening in the bull-ring at Povoa de Varzim, north of Oporto. In another demonstration today, 5,000 Roman Catholics in Lisbon, central Portugal, called for respect for basic freedoms.

Horta, Azores, Aug. 24.—Right-wing demonstrators attacked, ransacked and forced the closure of Communist Party headquarters here during the weekend.—UPI.

Setback for Lisbon moderates

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Greece will reprieve three junta leaders

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Aug. 24

The Greek Cabinet, brushing aside opposition protests, meets on Monday to consider sparing the lives of the three leaders of the junta who were sentenced to death yesterday for engineering the 1967 coup.

George Papadopoulos, aged 56, the former dictator, and his two associates, Nikolaos Makarezos, aged 56, and Stylianos Pattakos, aged 62, were found guilty of revolt and high treason by the Athens Court of Appeal. They were sentenced to death on the first count and to life imprisonment on the second.

Eight other junta members were sentenced to life imprisonment, seven received prison terms ranging from 20 years to five years and two were acquitted.

Shortly after the court announced the sentences, the Greek Government made it clear that the lives of the three junta leaders would be spared. An official statement spoke of the commutation of sentences as being the final phase in the process of administering justice. "A high sense of political responsibility should prevail at this time," it said.

The Government is evidently embarrassed by the death sentences, although they clearly reflected the present mood of the press and the people.

The atrocities disclosed at the separate trial, the death and often provocative attitude of the junta leaders and their henchmen, and the lingering fear of a comeback, have hardened public feeling.

A reflection of this implacable wariness was the unanimous rejection of Greek opposition leaders to the Government's intimation that the death sentences would not be carried out.

Mr George Mavros, leader of the Centre Union/New Forces, the main opposition party, called for an immediate session of Parliament to consider "the immense political and constitutional issues raised." He said: "The Government's action constitutes a blatant intervention in justice."

Mr Andreas Papandreu, leader of the socialist movement, said the Government's unprecedented action "means either that Mr Karamanlis (the Prime Minister) has undertaken commitments towards the junta and is fulfilling them, or that he has no control over the situation."

The Communist Party of the Interior said the Government's "inadmissible flexibility" could be considered as the outcome of pressures "which would encourage new aspiring dictators."

An official said the Government considered that the crime for which the junta had been convicted was a political crime. Because of the nature of the crime, the death penalty for political offences, the Government would set in motion the procedure commencing the death sentences to life imprisonment.

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5,000 whites protest at Angola evacuation delays

From Martin Meredith
Luanda, Aug. 24

About 5,000 Portuguese civilians demonstrated outside government headquarters in Luanda today demanding swift evacuation from Angola. The demonstration, organized by a new white-led group, FORP, formed specifically to press for the repatriation of 350,000 Portuguese from this strife-torn country, was one of the largest of its kind held in the capital.

The demonstrators, carrying banners with chanting slogans, were addressed by the acting High Commissioner, General Ernesto Ferreira de Macedo, who promised that the Portuguese Government would do everything in its power to get the refugees out of the country before independence, which is due on November 11.

Portuguese officials admit, however, that the Government can only cope with about two-thirds of the numbers wanting to leave. Approaches have been made to other foreign governments to help in the evacuation.

At the most about 3,000 Portuguese are being flown out every day from Luanda and Nova Lisboa in central Angola where white refugees have gathered from other towns in the interior of the country.

The demonstrators also demanded help to have thousands of tons of luggage transferred to Portugal. But the port in Luanda, already crisscrossed by packing cases, is barely functioning as a result of strikes and earlier fighting in the capital.

Although Portuguese officials say there are sufficient ships available to evacuate refugees and their baggage there is little prospect of them being loaded in time to meet the independence deadline. Some ships in the harbour have been waiting to unload for more than three months.

A London-based tanker, the Monica, which arrived in Luanda at the beginning of May, has been ordered to leave the port this week with only half its cargo unloaded.

Meanwhile, troops from the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), which is in firm control of the north-west, are pushing south towards the capital from the town of Caxito, 40 miles north of Luanda.

Heavy fighting is reported along the road, just south of Caxito with units of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) which controls the capital and its eastern hinterlands.

Kimshasa, Zaire, Aug. 24.—Mr Mateus Neno, the FNLA Agriculture Minister in the national provisional Government, has defected to the rival Popular Movement.

He was accused of treason by Mr Johnny Pinnock, his former colleague, who is a Front political bureau member and its chief minister in the national provisional government.—Agence France-Press.

Johannesburg, Aug. 24.—Supplies were dropped from the air today to about 200 Angola refugees who had crossed the Cunene river into South-West Africa on home-made rafts.

They were seen by a South African Air Force Shackleton reconnaissance aircraft which was taking part in an air search for refugee boats heading for South-West Africa along the notorious Skeleton Coast. The aircraft dropped food containers to the refugees who are stranded. Officials said an expedition will set out tomorrow from Walvis Bay to rescue them.—AP.

In brief

Ex-White House Jesuit marries

Washington, Aug. 24.—Dr John McLaughlin, the former White House Jesuit who championed Mr Nixon through his decline and fall, renounced his clerical vows and married in Washington yesterday in a civil ceremony.

His bride was Miss Ann Dore, public relations officer who served with the Committee to Re-elect the President (Creep) and claimed the Pope had dissolved him from his Jesuit vows.

Bahrain upheaval

Bahrain, Aug. 24.—Sheikh Khalifa bin Sulman al-Khalifa has appointed Prime Minister. Bahrain tonight only about 100 men had submitted his Government's resignation to the National Assembly.

The Emir, who is a brother, asked him to form a new Government.

Lockheed man dies

Washington, Aug. 24.—Mr Robert W. Johnson, 54, director of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, was found shot at his suburban home in Los Angeles at the weekend. Police described the case as a parent suicide.

Legal papers banned

Karachi, Aug. 24.—The Federal Government has banned the sale of legal papers under its Press and Publications Act which would force last week.

Typhoon kills 26

Tokyo, Aug. 24.—Japan's worst typhoon in five years left 26 people dead, three missing and 152 injured. Typhoon Rita raged western Japan with winds of up to 116 miles an hour yesterday.

Refugees from Timor

Jarvin, Monday morning.—Norwegian freighter arrived early today carrying 1,115 refugees from the civil war in Portuguese Timor.

Teacher executed

Moscow, Aug. 24.—A school teacher in Uzbekistan has been executed for killing his wife's lover and brother in a family argument.

Indian kidnap

Viola, Sardinia, Aug. 24.—An Italian businessman who was kidnaped by a Sicilian mafia boss last night, was freed by the Italian police.

Senator Bayh is a White House hopeful

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Aug. 24

Senator Birch Bayh re-emerged as a Democratic presidential hopeful at the weekend when he came out top choice at the Young Democrats' national convention in St. Louis.

Mr Bayh, who is an unopposed candidate for the non-partisan Senate in November, was one of three party leaders who addressed the convention. Even so he got only 138 out of the 638 ballots cast and was followed by Mr Jimmy Carter, a Representative from Georgia, and Representative Morris Udall, a Representative from Arizona.

Far behind were the others, including Senator Henry Jackson, the "lucky" winner from Montana. But Mr Jackson got one more vote than Senator Kennedy.

U.S. chess champion draws with Karpov

Moscow, Aug. 24.—Walter Browne, the American chess champion, held Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, who is world champion, to a draw at the Milan international tournament tonight.

Correspondent Petrovian (Soviet Union) drew with Ljubojevic (Yugoslavia); Tal (Soviet Union) beat Andersson (Sweden).—AP.

Prince Sihanouk to address UN General Assembly

From David Bonevia
Peking, Aug. 24

Prince Norodom Sihanouk will pay a short visit to the United Nations General Assembly later this year to speak on behalf of Cambodia, which recognizes him as head of state.

A source close to the prince who returned yesterday after more than three months in North Korea, said he would accept no social engagements and give no interviews while in New York.

Contrary to the normal arrangements for visiting heads of state, Prince Sihanouk's return to Peking took place without the presence of the diplomatic corps. Correspondents who tried to attend were harassed by the police and only glimpsed the official party leaving the railway station in their cars.

The prince was accompanied by Mr Khieu Samphan, the former Prime Minister, who is officially styled a deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia. Mr Khieu went to Pyongyang last week to meet Prince Sihanouk and bring him back to Peking as a preliminary to his return to Cambodia.

According to the latest reports from Prince Sihanouk's entourage, he has not yet obtained a guarantee from Mr Khieu that they will be allowed to return on a mass basis to Cambodia, which would put forward in order to guarantee his own safety at the hands of a regime which is ideologically alien to him, even if he championed its interests during his five-year exile.

However, it seems that Prince Sihanouk, not to be deterred by his return, will defer his return further until he obtains guarantees.

The date of his return to Cambodia has still not been fixed, and he will first visit Hanoi for the national day celebrations there in early September, returning to Peking for the Chinese national day festivities on October 1.

The prince's agreement not to tarry in New York giving receptions and interviews is obviously a concession and he presumably has some reciprocal concession in mind.

Followers of Shaikh Mujib swear oaths of vengeance against his murderers

From Peter Huxford
Dhaka, Aug. 24

Bangladesh moved towards another possible day of violence and chaos over the weekend. Snatch supporters of Shaikh Mujibur Rahman, the assassinated President, began to regroup themselves into an underground movement with a vow to kill every police and army figure responsible for the murder of the founder-father of the nation and almost his entire family.

The group of young majors who planned the coup last week without the knowledge of their superior officers, and who still command armed and other field units, are encouraged by about 200 men and a number of tanks within the walls of the presidential palace.

Senior commanders are reported to have tried to persuade them to withdraw from the political arena and return to their normal duties. But a spokesman for the underground movement telephoned *The Times* in Dhaka and identified himself by the code name he used during the 1971 liberation struggle. He said: "The regime claims that the Shaikh was corrupt and unpopular, but millions of people in the countryside loved him. We have taken an oath not to rest until we have completely destroyed the regime. We are now responsible for the mass killing last week has been executed."

The Mujib-Bahini, the paramilitary organization which was formed during the 1971 liberation struggle and disbanded after independence was being reformed to avenge the Shaikh's death.

"We have arms hidden away and we will not rest until the assassins have been destroyed, even if we have to start another guerrilla war," he said.

Western diplomats believe that the Mujib-Bahini might develop within the armed forces if negotiations fail between senior commanders and the junior officers apparently guiding the new regime. A second coup might be in the offing.

Many of the major supporters of the coup, however, are reported to be refusing to return to their normal duties unless they are given guarantees that there will be far-reaching changes within the political establishment associated with the former President. They are also asking for guarantees that they will not be punished for taking the law into their own hands.

In any event, the mass movement of Shaikh Mujib's entire family (apart from two daughters in Germany) has set a dangerous and violent precedent. In the final analysis, the small group of young officers seem to have been motivated more by personal grudges than by ideology.

In addition to Shaikh Mujib's family, 40 servants, house guests and loyal guards are believed to have been slaughtered when the Army closed in on the three family houses.

It is clear that only six or seven officers were aware of the plan. Striking on a Thursday night, which is normally set aside for night manoeuvres, Major Farook Rahman, commander of the Shaikh Mujib's family, was assigned to guard the Shaikh's home, and other serving officers, moved one and a half regiments of armour out of Decra military camp through the slumbering streets of the city.

It was only after the tanks had been seen in the early hours of Friday that senior Army officers suspected something was afoot. My sources suggest that senior commanders began to telephone each other to establish who had given the orders for the movement, but it was too late.

At 5.30 a Decra soldier joined awake by the crackle of small arms and mortar fire.

The Lancet troops on guard duty outside the President's home sensed the danger and alerted the President's household. The massacre ended 20 minutes later. No one with connections with Shaikh Mujib's family was alive in Decra.

Pro-communists celebrate 'liberation' of Vientiane

From Our Own Correspondent
Bangkok, Aug. 24

The "liberation" of Vientiane this weekend by the pro-communist Pathet Lao marks the final scene in the country's sporadic 20-year civil war.

According to Pathet Lao radio, celebrations are being held in the historic city of Vientiane, to mark the event. From now on the provisional coalition government formed more than a year ago, ceases to exist.

A communist victory in Laos, the poorest and least-developed Indo-Chinese state, has been a certain since the ceasefire and peace agreements of February 19, 1973.

At that time, many members of the American-backed rightist government still could not comprehend that they were finished as a political force in the new Laos. The Pathet Lao, with their North Vietnamese allies, controlled more than three quarters of the country.

Because of its strategic position between Thailand and Vietnam, it was inevitable that the North Vietnamese and the

End of the holidays for Mr Ford

From Fred Emery
Washington, Aug. 24

President Ford flew today to the Canadian border in the Montana Rockies to inaugurate generators at the Libby dam on the Kootenai river.

Mr Donald Macdonald, Canadian Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, represented the Government, which has participated in the almost-completed project to harness the mighty Columbia river system.

The Canadian minister was expected to raise with Mr Ford Canada's deteriorating short-term energy problems. Because of political, financial and technological difficulties, the exploitation of reserves in Alaska and the Alberta sands is still distant. Meanwhile, Canada has shifted from being the United States' leading foreign supplier to being a net importer for its own energy needs.

Mr Ford's journey marks the end of his fortnight in the Rockies, and he returns to Washington tomorrow by way of Chicago and Milwaukee.

His holiday has been marked with more comment about his wife's candour than about his policies. She has now been frowned upon by no less than Dr Billy Graham.

The President's golf has also been in the news. He played 11 rounds in 15 days.

Most Americans would probably applaud the relaxation, but to forestall possible critics, the White House press office compiled a meticulous breakdown of how long Mr Ford spent at work and at play.

The record showed that he spent 44 hours on outdoor sports and 108 hours at work. The latter figure included 35 hours in "private work" and almost 34 hours at last week's political campaign events in the Mid-West.

THE ARTS

Childhood revisited by Shuji Terayama

David Robinson

The Edinburgh Film Festival's screening this week of the films of Shuji Terayama is, inevitably, only a partial and inadequate representation of an artist who has created an integral oeuvre as novelist, poet, dramatist, critic, photographer, theatre director, filmmaker, sports correspondent and racing tipster.

From his outward person—cool, handsome, solidly amiable—you would hardly guess either this frenetic creativity or at his somewhat bizarre personal biography. He was born in December, 1935, to a family whose property, he claims, consisted of an axe, a cherry tree and some books on medical jurisprudence. At three (the autobiography continues) he fell down stairs; at seven he wrote his first poem and ran away from home; at nine he lost his father by alcoholism, and since his mother had gone off to work at an American Army base, for a while lived independently. At 10 he sent a fan letter to Humphrey Bogart and "dwelt" in the ceiling.

At 15 his first collection of poems won a major literary prize; but he made his name as a writer more violently stirred by sickness. He spent three years in hospital with nephritis, and it was there he wrote his first play, which he left in the hospital at 22, he "struck out" in many different directions as if to make up for the lost time. His radio scripts, twice won the Italian Grand Prix, in 1964 and 1965; but it was the experimental theatre, Tenjōjiki which he established also in 1966, which brought Terayama international celebrity when it played at European theatre festivals. Before Terayama there was no such thing as Japanese "experimental" theatre. The "modern" drama was almost entirely limited to translations of European and American plays. The first season of the Tenjōjiki presented six plays by Terayama. *The Hunchback of Amori* was a bloody piece about a hunchback's incest with his mother; *The Crime of Debuko Oyama* was a "body festival", with most of the cast made up of women over 100 kilos in weight ("Debuko Oyama" means "fat as a mountain") and a grand finale with the stage filled with the naked bodies of performers and audience. *La Marie Vision* was a black comedy about the erotic imagination and mother love of a hairy fairy of forty years' old.

In his second season, Terayama's theatre strove to do away with professional actors, preferring to use real people off the street—an old peasant talking about village life, or a student

reading out loud a letter from home. In the third season there was an increased emphasis on politics. These years saw a Terayama rock musical satire on American influence upon Japanese culture, *Our Age Comes Riding on a Circus Elephant*, and *The Little Prince*, in which St. Exupéry's little hero is sexually awakened: it resurges, declares the author cheerily, "with muddy shoes on the beautiful pages of Saint-Exupéry".

In 1970 the Tenjōjiki theatre declared war on the last conventions of stage and story. *The Crime of Dr. Gariori* was presented in an ordinary house, with no special place for the audience, who encountered it did not encounter the play as they shared the living room, dining room and bathroom with the actors. When Terayama took his drama out into the street, he did so with such vigour that he had play, players and audience taking a bus from one quarter of the city to another.

One of Terayama's 1968 productions was *Farwell to Movie* (it involved two middle-aged Humphrey Bogart fans shaving each other's armpits and a motorist who stops at a garage where a realm of fantasy where his film goes on endlessly). In 1962 he had made his first film, *Catalogue*, a political fable about a child being taken by children, and a dwarf. A second short, *The Cage* (1964), was not completed; but in 1970 Terayama, who had meanwhile written a number of scenarios for other directors, made the scabrous and delicious *Emperor Tenjōjiki Ketchup*. In this the children revolt against an adult consumer society and set up their own authoritarian state in which grown-ups are tied, beaten and raped, with the encouragement of political maxims like "Which runs faster—a rat or Das Kapital".

Terayama's first feature film *Throw Away Your Books; Let's go into the Streets* had the same title as a play and a book of essays, both published in 1963; but none of the three works seems to have much resemblance to the others. The play was a "stage verité" with poems by Japanese youth and rock music; the book "challenged the possibilities of the book form" in a series of essays on the theatre and cinema, and a denunciation of the "bourgeois" and "reactionary" to leave home and spouse freedom.

The film resembles the book to this extent. The young hero is a student flunk-out who breaks free of his pigsty home by the railroad tracks, where a pop-lifting grandmother cooks his mother's pet rabbit, and his father, an out-of-work officer, languishes malevolently. Clearly Terayama's appeal for

young Japanese is his insistence upon the theme of revolt against the family structure. There are still enormous social taboos relating to the family. In some rural parts old patriarchal customs still prevail: no one in the family can eat, for instance, until the father has eaten; and the father is the only one who uses the front door of the house. The family structure is full of such conventions as it is inevitable that you find yourself coming up against them, and trying to fight them by means of war.

Yet particularly since the war, he feels, the role of the father has weakened. Terayama sees the loss of his own father as reflecting a larger Japanese feeling of desolation. At the same time he is fascinated both in a personal and a racial sense with the role of the mother—which to a large extent provides the theme of his latest film *Pastoral Hide and Seek*.

This is a surrealist revisit to childhood. A 15-year-old boy lives with his dreadful old mother in a crumbling house where the clock has broken and will not stop striking, even when they tie it up with rope. The boy chafes at his dead father with the help of a medium, nurtures a passion for the beautiful widow next door, gets himself spectacularly raped, and mingles with the people of a travelling circus.

Halfway through the film he is visited by his grown-up self, the author and film-maker, whom he rebukes for distorting the past. The exploration then resumes, modified in the light of their debate. "If we wish to free ourselves, wipe out the history of humanity inside us and the history of society outside us, we must begin by getting rid of our personal memories. But that is when our memory begins to play hide and seek with us."

This is Terayama's most immediately attractive and perhaps his best film. Alongside the rich comedy and truly surrealist vision (like the circus dwarf and strong man who compete for the erotic privilege of inflating the fat lady's rubber skin) there is a real and serious anxiety.

Terayama's cinema shows the same breakneck evolution and experiment as his theatre work. His latest short films attempt to destroy conventional audience-screen relationships. In 16 + 1 the silhouettes of butterflies, hands and whole people are shown in a room between the spectator and the screen image. His newest experiment, still without a title, has a choral trio of tarts who heckle



Pastoral Hide and Seek: circus fat lady awaiting inflation

both the audience and the actors on the screen, while members of the audience are dragged into the picture for a little amiable humiliation, and the spectators in their turn are encouraged to throw peanuts at the screen.

Terayama has also recently become successful as a photographer; his portraits are torn, fragmented, exploded images or the kind of distortions (already

frequent in his films) produced by a spy-lens in a door. (Terayama characteristically favours the view of the world seen through keyholes—a taste which tends to arouse the suspicions of hotel staff, who find his explanation that he is "looking for a friend" at the least ambiguous.)

The one part of his activity that might seem a little remote from the central oeuvre is his

sports writing (he is one of Tokyo's most successful and popular tipsters). He himself sees no distinction. High points in his artistic evolution were his meetings with the prize fighting champion "Fighting" Harada and with the race horse Miosotis. And he says his extended biographical essays on race horses invariably explore deeply the relationship of the horse and his mother.

Standfast and look at Buchan!

The Interpreter's House

By David Daniell

(John Buchan)

John Buchan had a remarkable career. A son of the manse, he gained a scholarship to BNC, where he won the Newdigate and was President of the Union. Later he worked for Milner in South Africa, practised at the bar, was editorial adviser to Nelson's, occasionally edited *The Spectator*, wrote *Articus* for *The Sunday Times*, enjoyed friendships with almost anybody who was anybody and worked at them—and ended up as Governor-General of Canada. He also wrote 27 novels, seven volumes of short stories and 66 other books ranging from "shockers" like *Three Steps to "serious"* historical romances like *Midwinter* and biographies of Montrose, Cromwell and Augustus Caesar. The range of his interests and the extent of his output, astonishing though they are, have tended, I think, to diminish his reputation. We live in an age when it is considered rather bad form for a writer to produce more than, at most, one book in a year. Buchan frequently managed three, had five published in 1915 and another six the following year, and, of course, wrote was only part of his life.

A hundred years after his birth he is known mostly as a writer of "rattling good yarns", bracketed, memorably for a purpose by Richard Osborne, with Sapper and Dornford Yates. Dr Daniell disapproves of this and considers Mr Osborne has selected "quite erroneously". Instead, he sets out to prove that Buchan was a serious and significant writer, at times in the tradition of Scott and Stevenson, and once, in *The Gap in the Curtain*, producing a book he considers "Huxleyish, complicated". Buchan himself would have appreciated the compliment. In his, very good, autobiography, *Memory Hold The Door*, he

tends to disparage the shockers: "...hugs fun... waited until the story had told itself and then wrote it down, and since it was already a finished thing, I wrote it fast". Of the historical books, he says that he took "a great deal of pains" and that they seem to him "the most successful of my attempts at imaginative creation".

Dr Daniell doesn't entirely go along with this because he thinks *Mr Standfast* Buchan's best book, but he is nevertheless very impressed with the historical ones while making some pretty extravagant claims for the thrillers. He insists, for example, that Buchan is a master of character drawing unlike other practitioners in the same genre ("Thrillers have shallow characters"). Yet are Hannay and Leithen really more memorable than Bull-dog Drummond or Boy Flanagan? More sophisticated better read certainly, but in their different ways just as stereotyped.

Perhaps because there has been a tendency to denigrate Buchan there are times when Dr Daniell exaggerates the claims for Buchan, which is self-defeating. The charges that Buchan was either anti-Semitic, because of a few anti-Jewish remarks by his characters, or a latent homosexual because there are no women in *Preston John* and because his males enjoy each other's company, are surely too far-fetched to merit quite the emphasis Dr Daniell gives them. Sometimes, too, his examples are unconvincing, and he uses some particularly true lines to illustrate "The true Buchan was the sense of integration of opposites".

Nevertheless this is a scrupulously well documented book which has the considerable merit of reminding us what a very ambitious writer Buchan was, and what a very literate and literary figure. Its fault, prompted perhaps by the faceiousness of the Osborne approach, lies in making Buchan a shade too seriously and too uncritically. It will not do, to write as he does in examining Buchan's approach to sex: "We must be careful not to blame Buchan; he is doing his best." If his best wasn't good enough then Dr Daniell should say so.

Tim Heald

Festival Ballet cast changes

London Festival Ballet's final week at the Festival Hall will see some cast changes. Maina Gielgud and Patricia Bart will not now be appearing in *Schererzade*. This evening and on Saturday evening the part of Zerkide will be danced by a newcomer to the company, Manola Asestio; tomorrow evening the part of the Gold Slave will be danced by Dudley

von Loggenburg and on Wednesday evening by Juan Sanchez. Maina Gielgud will continue to appear in the other two ballets of the triple bill programme at the Festival Hall—the revival of Lifer's *Noir et Blanc* and Messiaen's *Gaie Parisienne*. Patricia Bart will return to the company in September, when the season continues at the New Victoria Theatre, where he will dance in *Swan Lake* and *Dances from Napoli*.

Carmen Coliseum

Stanley Sadie

Afficionados of Carmen (and that includes most of us) generally reckoned the recent ERO production by John Copley to be the most perceptive and skilful to be seen here for a long time. Inevitably, however, and cast changes later, the points are somewhat blurred, the subtleties of character and motivation eroded. But it still moves pretty well and above all still looks good.

The Lauriat's sets and costumes have plenty of power: the two harsh, monumental Sevillian exteriors, in the outer acts, and the splendidly atmospheric and elaborate interiors for Lillas Paster's impudently, it is at first looked more like a peacemaker than a cigarette haze, but it cleared with a speed that the Government would surely find heartening.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ANTHROPOL GALLERY, specialists in African and Oceanic art, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

EXHIBITIONS

ROY MILES GALLERY, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542,

For Greece, a day of judgment

For many Greeks, much to their government's embarrassment, the hub of seven years of dictatorship can be obliterated only if its three protagonists are put to death. They are not being vindictive nor bloodthirsty. The execution of the death sentences passed on Saturday is treated as an elementary precaution that the junta will not, one day, return to power.

Dictators usually die when they fall or they are exiled, as in Portugal, to avoid further complications. In staging the treason trial the Greek Government was taking serious risks. Uneasiness in the army is palpable, the more so after the death penalties. Many officers in key positions today had collaborated with the junta. Junior officers reared by the dictatorship have yet to be disintegrated. Two weeks ago 14 of them were court-martialled and failed for plotting to force the government to offer the junta an amnesty.

As a precaution the trial was held inside Korydallos prison. Exceptional measures were taken and outdoor rallies were banned. When the hour of judgment approached the armed forces were conveniently ordered to manoeuvre in the north. Barely one hour after the three death sentences were announced, the government indicated that lives would be spared.

The malaise is hardly over. More trials are to follow. The lengthy process of democratic catharsis requires that one by one the many penal faces of the dictatorship should be exposed.

One of the most important things about the trial of the Greek junta, therefore, was that it should have taken place at all. The other is that it exploded the national myth about democracy by revealing how the army had kept Greece under its undemocratic tutelage for the past 25 years.

It is now clear that the coup of 1967 was the offspring of a tightly spun fabric of vested interests which had controlled the nation since the end of the civil war by brandishing the threat of an impending communist takeover. The pattern of this unholy alliance which brought together the royal palace, the economic establishment, the army, foreign interests, and right-wing opportunists, emerged from the testimony of the prosecution witnesses.

Its object was to keep alive the myth that in order to save the nation from communism it was necessary to overlook democratic propriety and cheat the people from time to time. It was in fact only when the right-wing, reformed by the bitter experiences of the dictatorship and the return of its natural leader, Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, opted for democracy and repudiated the system, that the myth and the fraud were exposed.

At the heart of the system was IDEA, the sacred bond of Greek officers, a secret society founded by right-wing officers during the last war to combat communist subversion which was rife in the Greek army units in the Middle East. IDEA continued to operate later as a trade union and political lobby.

The evidence of the prosecution at the treason trial showed that the junta of George Papadopoulos came loosely into being about 1956. It operated in the context of IDEA which then controlled all key military appointments.

The members of the Papadopoulos group ingratiated themselves with their superiors as staunch anti-communists and royalists. They came to be known to the system as "our boys". This secured their positions of trust. In February, 1967, General Spandidakis asked Colonel Papadopoulos to update "Prometheus", the plan which two months later ensured the success of his putsch.

The key question at the trial was whether they were guilty of revolt and high treason. The three chief defendants chose to remain silent and refused to enter pleas in their own defence. For other defendants followed suit.

The prosecution accused the junta of plotting for long to seize power by means of "violence and fraud". By moving military units they had committed the crime of revolt. That they had not been ordered by a superior to lay down their arms, as the military law required, was ludicrous, the prosecutor maintained, since all their superiors had been either arrested or under duress.

The ex-officio defence lawyer argued that no high treason was involved in the coup since King Constantine had been free to choose a civilian Prime Minister. Instead of General Spandidakis who was proposed by the junta, the court, however, ruled that the head of state had been coerced to act against his will since, at the time that the new government was being sworn in, tanks had their guns trained on the royal palace.

After this trial the Greek Army will never be the same. Its role will shrink to orthodox proportions and political control is bound to increase. The trial itself will have a major impact on the democratisation of Greek society which is gradually freeing itself from the inhibitions bred by decades of political coercion under the defunct system.

That this transfiguration should be taking place under a fairly conservative government holds out new hope for Greek democracy. It shows not only how strong the demand for a change is, but also how wise those in power are to grant it.

Mario Modiano

How the non-aligned countries plan to get a fair deal from their big brothers

There is an American diplomat in Ecuador, who, when the Ecuadorians get too uppity, reminds them that 34 per cent of the value of their trade is with the United States while less than 1 per cent of the value of United States trade is with Ecuador. Undiplomatic? Of course, for it tends to expose what the efforts of most United States diplomats in Latin America are trying to conceal: the dependency relationship between the two halves of the hemisphere and the potential for conflict.

To a greater or lesser extent this dependency characterizes the relations of most developing countries with most industrialized states. It is a dependency that presupposes an unequal order of things: producing countries stay cheap suppliers of raw materials, because of low wages, and remain purchasers of the industrialized countries' more expensive finished goods. The system was given a legal framework in 1944 with the Bretton Woods Agreement, signed by 54 countries, and subsequently endorsed in Gatt, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. Now the United States is trying to preserve it.

The United States Trade Act, introduced early this year, discriminates against the developing countries who try to break this dependency. Punitive measures are promised for those countries who try to increase their control over their natural resources by nationalization.

The non-aligned countries' proposals amount to a reassessment of independence, a riposte

to the US Trade Act, and to date the most concrete development in the producer countries' drive to establish new economic terms. At the same time the proposals reflect a growing economic bias in the Non-Aligned Movement itself.

Political issues are also to be discussed in Lima. There is to be a discussion on possible mechanisms for collective defence in cases of possible economic or political coercion by industrialized states and in the light of the Helsinki summit last month. In addition, Panama and the People's Republic of South Vietnam are expected to join, and references, either in the form of special resolutions or as part of the final communiqué, are to be made on the conflict of international law and the Middle East being two obvious examples.

The idea of non-alignment was launched in 1955 by President Tito of Yugoslavia, the late President Nasser of Egypt and the late Prime Minister Nehru of India, at the height of the "cold war", as an alternative to the bipolarity of the superpowers. But the world situation has now changed. In numerical terms, non-alignment continues to be a predominantly Afro-Asian movement with 55 countries of the first and 14 of the latter full members. In recent years, however, it has not been these countries but the Arabs, represented by 10 nations, and the seven Latin American member states who have done most to give the

movement a new meaning. Political aspects are now subsidiary to common economic goals, chief of which is the desire to obtain different treatment from the rest of the world on horizontal terms, not the vertical terms of the past.

The Arabs are responsible for this change because of the example of militancy they set with Opec, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which upset the old economic order and the Latin Americans are responsible because this year Cuba proposed that all countries who want to protect their natural resources, should join the non-aligned and because the most important issue on the agenda this week—the statute on foreign investment, multi-nationals and technology—is modelled closely on the regulations established in the Andean Pact, Latin America's economic integration movement launched in 1968.

The statute and the Andean Pact share the same philosophy of development based on a determination to retain control over national development strategies and natural resources. In this scheme of things foreign investment is viewed as complementary only as long as it contributes to national goals. The Andean Pact and the non-aligned statute also make similar recommendations on the fields open to foreign investors, and of the need to reserve certain economic sectors for the state which are considered strategic—the raw material sec-

tor, public services, banks, basic industries and all public media. There is also an almost identical reference to "fade out" provisions, under which foreign firms operating in non-aligned countries are to be progressively transformed into mixed ownership enterprises (in which national investors own and control 51 to 80 per cent of the companies) or national enterprises (in which national ownership is at least 80 per cent). The Andean Pact gives foreign firms 15 years for transfer to national investors to be made effective. A time limit has not been established in the new statute yet, nor has a ceiling been placed on profit remittances, which in the Andean Pact are limited to 14 per cent a year. But even without these restrictions the non-aligned statute, together with the proposed coordination committee for raw material cartels is bound to have far reaching implications for the existing economic order.

It means, for example, that a foreign investor may not simply turn to another developing country if he finds the regulations of one nation too strict. The statute will be operating in 78 countries. Similarly industrialized nations may no longer find it easy to negotiate with weaker producers' associations of for example, sugar, copper, iron or bananas. If the activities of these associations are closely coordinated with the activities of strong groups like Opec.

Jane Monahan

The big trophy every swimmer covets

By Commander Gerald Ferryberg (former England-France record holder).

At 12.56 pm one hundred years ago yesterday, Captain Matthew Webb plunged into the sea alongside Admiralty Pier, Dover. At 10.11 am on August 25, he swam triumphantly on a Calais beach after vindicating his own judgement against that of innumerable knowalls who said swimming the Channel was impossible. It was a prodigious piece of pioneering by a prodigious man.

Webb had been in command of a merchant ship until June. His preliminary conditioning had to be concentrated, intense and painful. First a 21 hour outward swim from Dover to get the feel. Then, on July 3, a swim from Blackpool to Liverpool in 4 hr 32 min; next, on July 20, from Dover to Ramsgate in 8 hr 40 min; then an abortive first Channel attempt of 6 hr 49 min on August 12. And finally the success for Channel swim on 12 days later.

Success, of course, was headlined all over the world. The Mayor of Dover welcomed Webb by saying: "There never was such a marvellous exploit as that one... completed by Captain Webb and I believe that in the future history of the world any such feat will be performed by anyone else." The mayor was wrong. Matthew Webb had done as great a service for the cause of swimming as he had for himself. He inspired many others to participate in this toughest section of a demanding sport.

The mayor's prophecy survived for 36 years. Then, a Yorkshireman, E. W. Burgess, succeeded on September 19, 1911. Although this was a slower time (22 hr 35 min) progress was already apparent: Burgess used a left over swim stroke. The long period between successes was due to lack of endeavour. For instance, Burgess had tried 13 times previously. Many others tried, too. Most notable of all was Jabez Wolfe, who made no fewer than 22 attempts; he was said to have been once so close as to be thwarted only by the outflow from Calais dock gates.

In 1923, Enrico Tiraboschi became first across the reverse direction. His time of 16 hr 33 min pointed to a tidal advantage when swimming from France towards England. In 1928, Gertrude Ederle set the inaugural women's mark with a 14 hr 34 min swim in this direction. That tidal advantage is the same today but becomes less significant as modern swimmers' speeds increase.

Webb's England-France record stood for 59 years; it was beaten in 1934 by Edward Temme, a top-class crawl swimmer and water-polo player capped many times for England. Temme touched down in 15hr 54 min and simultaneously achieved the distinction of being first to have swum the Channel in both directions. That achievement was surpassed by New Burnie in 1951; at the age of 55, he swam both ways in one season. Burnie's mark went only when Antonio Abertondo swam both ways non-stop on September 20, 21 and 22, 1961 with an overall time of 43 hr 5 min. Ted Erikson (USA) and Kevin Murphy (Britain) have since completed

the same feat in late Now Murphy waits his for the three-way.

Nowadays, swimmer every branch of the 50 per cent faster Webb's day. And Channel swimmers have gained an ad bonus. Better hydrographic meteorological data, bar navigational study, has "mistful corners" across Channel track. A factors account for Bar son's record time of 9 hr which has stood since.

So, with improved techniques and the number of successes, remain any distinction, this 21 miles of sea swim is a distinctly a distinction is equivalent of a footballer or a picked for high national of that of the athlete a swimmer achieving a championship. Each of a transatlantic trip participants—each is the tool, time and required to get there, lo the marathon has been modern Olympics, since and few people ask about it north running it has been done before.

So back to the major captain. His swim is imagination of swimmers wide. The Falk and il Straits have been swum have the Straits of G Juan de Fuca, the Bosphorus and dozens of other the "big one" every wants to collect once in time is the English Captain Matthew Webb.

Channel.

August 25, 1875. Uwa first to swim from Fr France.

August 12, 1923. Enrico T (Argentinian) first to sw to England.

August 6, 1926. Gertrude (US) first woman to sw France to England.

1927. Channel Swimming ion formed to invigilance Channel swims.

August 18, 1934. E. R. (English) first to swi from England to France.

August 22, 1951. First th professional champion.

August 16, 1961. Barry (GB) set Channel record: 13min; he swam from Fr England.

September 18, 1961. Chadwick (USA) first to swim from England to Fr by virtue of a 1950 swim.

September 19, 1965. Ti (USA) set two-way, 1 record at 20hr 40min.

September 11, 1968. Jon 14 years 11 months, swa France to England, to (with the above) the first and only to have swam the C Times Newspapers Ltd

Debunking the romance of plantation life

Soon the last British planter in Sri Lanka will take an aircraft home, bringing to an end an episode in history that has lasted one and a half centuries. Tommy Lipton gave the island the image for good tea for which it is still grateful, but it was coffee that transformed Sri Lanka from a military cantonment to a plantation economy from the mid-1820s onwards.

In 1878 a bug ravaged the coffee plantations and its depredations were even worse than in the vineyards of France. "King Coffee" as it was known never recovered although Sri Lanka had earlier achieved the status of the world's biggest coffee producer. Briefly, chicchos cushioned the blow to the national economy, but the real revival came with tea.

Whatever the crop, whatever the fortunes of the ruling plantation industry, it was British planters who led the heart of the economy beating. There is a widespread myth that the planter raj (a most uncalled for tag) lived in super luxury. In fact, the pioneer British planter was as much a sacrificer as a miser.

As recently as 1936, Clement Attlee told a meeting of the Imperial Planter's Society in London that the general impression of the colonial planter was of a man who knew a school, who disappeared for about 25 years, and then returned to own a pretty house in Surrey. On the contrary,



Rival planters meet for their first cricket match in 1870: the game is still an annual event.

said Attlee, the planter was a hard worker, who toiled in a difficult climate, with no great security of tenure, and little prospect of a pension.

Until 50 years ago the country had no wireless system. The British planters working in primitive jungle were lonely men with no creature comforts, except, perhaps, the bottle. On a visit, Anthony Trollope noted that the brandy bottle "finished" many of the planters for there was no other source at hand to cheer loneliness of jungle life.

There were no railways and few roads in the days when coffee was king. Food was

transported on foot by coolies and when there were none to spare—as during the plucking season—lunch and dinner arrived by post.

Even contemporary observers however tended to view the life of the British planter—as one of "excitement and romance". The description is from the pages of the two-volume *Ceylon* by Sir James Emerson-Tennent, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon from 1843 to 1850. Seated in his punkah-cooled office in Colombo, Tennent wrote of the joys of the new life in the jungle. "The wild elephant and leopard retreated before the axe of the

forester: the elk supplied their table with venison, and jungle fowl and game were within call and abundance."

The planters and officials in planning districts had a different story to relate. R. W. Jenkins wrote that "stinking beef and mouldy bread" were his fare. Walter Clutterbuck noted that in the planning districts the bread was 10 days old. "Toasted was the best way of eating it as this killed the ants and made them more digestible too." Tinned food was invariably "bulged" and R. D. Ormsby noted that the tinned butter resembled "a compound very like that used

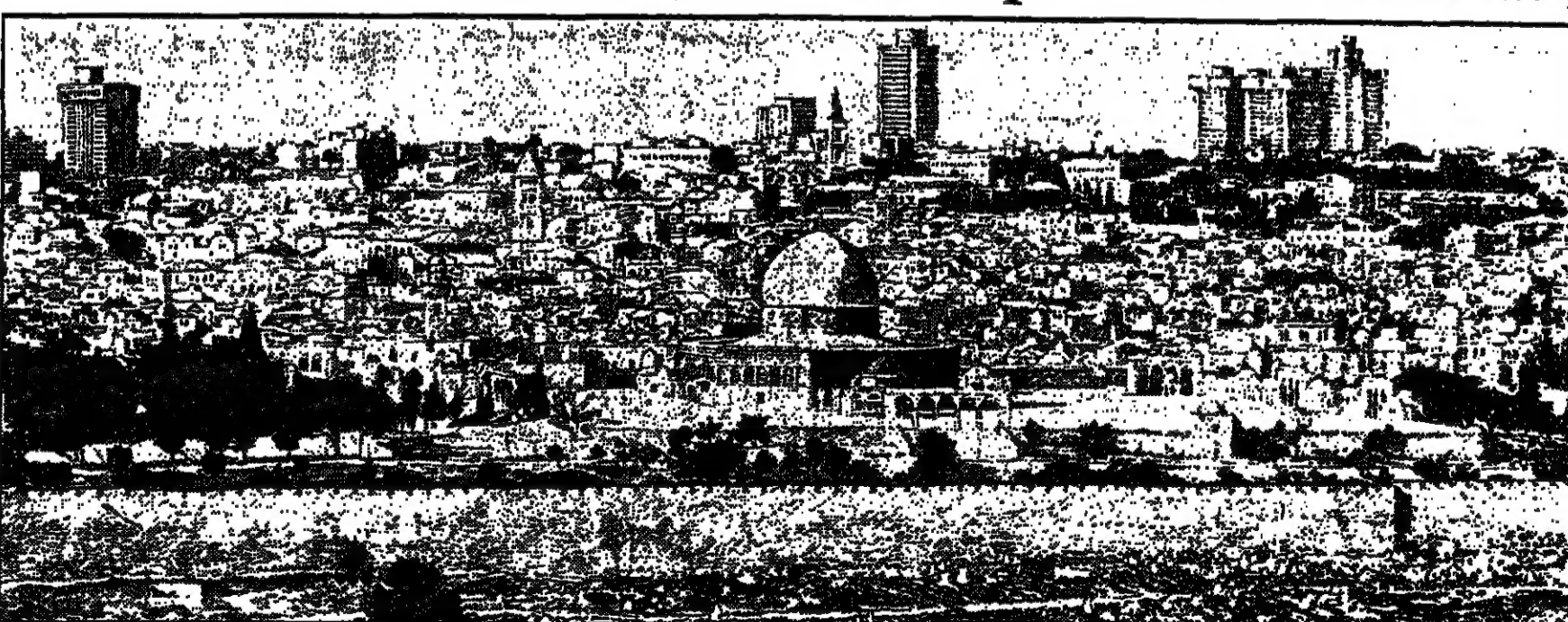
for greasing the axles of railway wagons". Bread, beef, and butter were difficult to obtain and P. D. Millie stated that his diet was invariably rice, vegetables, and dried salted fish which was relished by master and servant alike.

The pioneer planters, unless they were proprietary planters were poorly paid. Clutterbuck observed that "in many cases the small pay was a positive cruelty and quite calculated to make the recipient lose all self respect. Fifty pounds a year and keep up the position and standing of one in charge of 200 or 300 coolies. Absurd."

In their heyday the planters were a power in the land. It was the planters who demanded—in forceful language—the network of roads, railways, bridges, telegraph, telephone, and wireless that went into the making of modern Sri Lanka.

Donovan Moldrich

Politics could do more harm than the planners in Jerusalem



The view from the Mount of Olives in 1977? Construction of the Jerusalem City Tower (centre) and Alliance Project (right) has just begun.

of preservation. His programme for enlarging parks near the Old City has drawn praise, particularly from foreign journalists, although it must be said that many Jerusalemites with a love for the traditional Judean landscape, and for the city's unique mixture of desert and Mediterranean vegetation, look on in dismay as the National Park's bizarre design and alien planning creep around the Old City.

In some other cases, there has been a distinct improvement in the architectural quality of the projects near the Old City recently submitted for planning review, and, thankfully, for public discussion before the officials' decision. The low-rise designs for the Mamillah area and the Walling Wall compound, both by Canadian-based architect Moshe Safdie, are surely among the most architecturally sophisticated projects Jerusalem has seen for a long time. Still, some critics believe that Mr Safdie's designs are wolves in sheep's clothing.

Both schemes involve the total clearance of their sites, requiring the demolition of many sound buildings, including some of historical and architectural value. The Mamillah scheme, with its underground garage for 2,000 cars at Jaffa Gate, would generate a four-fold increase of the traffic converging on the area, and has provoked sharp public opposition.

Although the Jerusalem public's healthy scepticism of these kinds of plans cannot always be expected to force a somewhat ossified municipal administration to reverse all the projects to which it has become committed, the public can be a powerful force in checking future planning excesses, just as it prevented many of them in the past. For although a few blatted high-rise blocks now loom over the Old City's skyline, and although the matchless landscape surrounding it has been gouged and scarred in places, Jerusalem still remains relatively intact when compared with, say, central London.

This, along with two other factors, permits a guarded optimism about the city's future form. The first factor is simply the lack of money, which has halted all non-essential building (except for the high-rises illustrated) and which can be expected to cur the Mamillah and Russian Compound schemes down to size. The second factor is Mr Meiron Benvenisti, the man Mr Kollek has the good sense to install as deputy mayor in charge of town planning.

Mr Benvenisti is a sabra with an historical scholar's knowledge of and a native's feeling for the city. He is well versed in the current techniques of professional planning, and possesses a penetrating intelligence and sound judgment about the art of building. His self-admitted levantine attitude toward the niceties of formal town-planning has allowed him to take charge in a situation where others might throw up their hands: the City Engineer, Mr Amikam Yafeh

was sacked last September for refusing to take part in one of the municipality's televised demolitions of an illegally added bedroom. The chief town-planner, Professor Nathaniel Litchfield, of London University, hired in 1972 in the aftermath of a flurry of international planning releases, has quietly left, his contract having been allowed to expire.

In the absence of professional leadership, Mr Benvenisti has simply taken over the running of the planning department. His main political drawbacks are his outspokenness, and the liberal and fair-minded way in which he handled the administration of the city's Arab citizens for some years which has earned him the continuing enmity of the right-wing nationalists.

In the long run, it may well be the political fate of the city's 80,000 Arab residents that will influence Jerusalem's form more than any other factor. Those who feel that the city would benefit from a red-vision which made East Jerusa-

lem the capital of a Palestinian state should be reminded that the degree of environmental awareness which has finally sunk in at administrative levels in Israel took a decade to achieve, and there is nothing to indicate that Arab politicians would be any quicker to catch on.

It is also worth recalling that the action by the Israeli public which prevented many of the city's worst planning blunders, and which will continue to prevent them, took years to set in motion, and required for its application the democratic framework which Israeli society provides. A red-vision would not only cancel these safeguards, it would also focus upon the most fragile part of the Holy City the kind of massive financial resources and pressures for development which the Israelis never have been able and for the most part now would not wish to bring to bear there.

As signs of the kind of attitude Arab officials might bring to that half of the city under

their control, both the long record of the Jor administration of the Ol area from 1948 to 195 last year's Arab promon

esco resolution should serious concern. Jordanian planning re the fundamental premi British mandatory town ning by rezoning all th City's matchless landscap

ing as a development (the Israelis have rezoned most of it and a open space greater in than in any mandatory pl The Unesco resolution

structure in what it is mention, Israeli archaeol dig in the Old City, whi with minor exceptions fully and conscientiously ried out, were condemn cultural desecration

ing expulsion from the U steering committee. He was said of the building it surrounding the Old or of the clearly v damage to the Old City's line and landscape this

Many Israelis consider construction to be a dis and an act of cultural ism on the part of their government, and have r tedly and publicly said Bar to Unesco represent of the Arab state do not to have been offended by kind of construction, w leads one to conclude that would be doing the same, possibly more if they

A final disturbing indi of the kind of New Jerus the Palestinians might built for them is the pres in the Old City shakhdons A great number of the low figures of the 1950s, wh h been priming and kind ready market for the kind projects which, for econ and weather reasons, they no longer build at home.

It would be the most gra que of ironies if Jerusa were to fall victim to this of the barbarian invasions, in Mos hands, were to be submer in the architectural refect the West.

Art Kutch

Times Newspapers Ltd, 11



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THE PRICE OF TREASON

There is always a certain awkwardness about political trials, and especially about trials of major political figures. The thought that the man in the dock was once mightier than those set in judgment over him, and but for a turn in the wheel of political fortune might still be so, is bound to make one feel uneasy about the moral and legal rights of the case. The accused always fall back, as ex-Colonel Papadopoulos and his colleagues did in the trial which ended in Athens on Saturday, on the argument that the trial is a sham because its outcome is a foregone conclusion. "Treason doth never prosper," the Court cannot conceivably acquit the accused because to do so would be to condemn the political order which has arrested them and sent them for trial—the political order of which, he holding the trial, it has itself become implicitly a part. For this reason Robespierre opposed granting Louis XVI a trial, arguing that by envisaging the possibility of acquittal the Revolution would undermine its own legitimacy.

But the Convention did not follow his advice, and latter-day political leaders have tended to follow the Convention, feeling that their legitimacy is on the whole bolstered rather than weakened by a legal ceremony of self-justification. Regimes which proclaim their belief in democracy and civil liberties, especially, can hardly resist the punishment of their opponents as a purely administrative measure without serious loss of credibility. Justice has to be seen to be done, in a court of law.

Such was the essentially sound consideration behind the decision to put Mr Papadopoulos and his colleagues on trial. The men who imposed their rule by force on the Greek people for seven

years had to be publicly and formally condemned. Yet those responsible for organizing the trial made what looked like a remarkable "concession" to the accused's point of view: they decided that the usurpation of power was "instantaneous" rather than "continuous". In other words they were tried for seizing power rather than for holding on to it. This came quite close to accepting their contention that their coup d'état was a "revolution" which created its own legality. But it had the merit of making their condemnation more legally watertight than it usually can be in such cases: they were condemned for actions contravening the law as it incontestably stood on April 21, 1967, at the moment when the actions in question occurred.

The trial has thus been able to demonstrate very thoroughly how gratuitous and inexcusable those actions were. In particular, it has shown that the danger of a communist takeover used to justify them was not only wholly imaginary but deliberately simulated by the accused themselves in the course of their conspiracy. In this sense the coup d'état of 1967 and its consequences must be regarded as a pure aberration, a kind of tragic parenthesis in Greek history. But in another sense the trial has shown that the Papadopoulos regime was in fact the natural child of the regime which preceded it and in whose bosom it had grown up, a regime dominated by the Palace and by the most reactionary members of the officer corps, who were committed to the forms of parliamentary democracy only for so long as they could be manipulated to produce safely conservative governments. Too many abuses were connived at by too many people in the name of anti-communism—following that same logic of the lesser evil which ironically has

so often been used to justify the abuses of communism itself. Mr Karamanlis certainly has an obligation to prove to his countrymen and to the world that his return to power has not meant the return of that system, under which he was previously prime minister for eight years.

Does that entail an obligation to let the death sentences on Mr Papadopoulos, Mr Pantakos and Mr Makarezos take their course, as some of his opponents on the left and centre appear to be arguing? Hardly. It was certainly right that the maximum sentence should be pronounced on these three men, given the flagrancy of their crimes and their blatant lack of remorse for it. It is also understandable that the Greek public should be disinclined to show them mercy, at a time when in a different court the revolting tortures practised by their underlings, with their authority and at least their implicit approval, are being described by the victims through day after harrowing day.

Yet most of the politicians calling for execution are not in principle supporters of the death penalty, and in another case would probably be the first to argue that it should not be imposed under the influence of emotion and desire for revenge. As for the argument that the death penalty is a deterrent, it is weaker rather than stronger when applied to political criminals. Those tempted to emulate Mr Papadopoulos would see death as the penalty not of his enterprise but of its ultimate failure. It is his failure itself, and his present humiliation, which should act as an effective deterrent. Clearly from now on he must be kept out of mischief, which means behind bars. But he is a discredited man whose remaining capacity for mischief is probably small. His execution might gratuitously and dangerously increase it.

Appointment of bishops

From the Reverend Allan R. G. Hawkins

Sir, The name of the Bishop-designate of Bristol has now been announced, and obviously this is a matter of the greatest interest and concern to those who live and work in the diocese of Bristol. We now know his name (and, indeed, Professor Tinsley is assured of our welcome and our prayers) but we do not know, and will never know, the means by which the selection was made.

The method of appointments of bishops in the Church of England has long been a controversial subject, and the controversy has largely centred on whether some system of election should replace direct appointment from above (whether "above" is Lambeth Palace, or Downing Street). My own feeling is that what matters more than the method as such (and the pros and cons are numerous) is the need for a much greater degree of openness in the matter, and that such openness is not only desirable but wholly right in the life of the Church.

Several years ago, a report entitled *The Church: 2000* was produced by Roman Catholics in this country, but also by Anglicans, of course, accepting that episcopal appointments would remain in the hands of the Pope—urged that the procedure should become open, in the sense that there should be some people who receive the direct names submitted for consideration and of the way in which the eventual choice is reached.

Allied with a greater degree of openness, there could also be a wider consultation. When, recently, there was a vacancy in the See of Clifton, the faithful in our neighbourhood Roman Catholic parish were invited to submit their views on the choice of a new bishop to the Apostolic Delegate. In our own case, few—if any—of the clergy of the diocese, let alone the laity, were invited to express any view on the matter. It is difficult to see how this can be reconciled with the synodical structure of the Church of England.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.
ALLAN R. G. HAWKINS,
St Mark's Vicarage,
Wiltshire.

The anti-inflation publicity campaign

From Sir Donald Barron

Sir, My 1 seek the courtesy of your columns to comment on your leader "Putting it squarely" of August 21.

You rightly draw a distinction between expenditure on publicity directed against generally accepted social evils and similar expenditure for "political and controversial purposes". But where is the line to be drawn in the present case? Is the campaign against inflation designed to combat the greatest of all social evils—one which is not only reducing the quality of our lives but which now seems to be affecting our national character. It must surely be the intention that this will be a national rather than a political campaign and it is most important that the Government should see it as such. The creative work on the campaign should have this as one of its objectives.

And is the battle against inflation a controversial subject? I would have thought not. There is a clear national consensus in favour of action to overcome this evil and a large-scale publicity campaign is the best way, and perhaps the only way, of strengthening the consensus and to see action taken and the battle won.

What is the alternative to the publicity campaign? Your answer is that ministers must "argue their case every inch of the way". There are two difficulties here. One is that an inch-by-inch approach when, as you correctly point out, we are at the beginning of a long march is hardly likely to succeed. The second—and it must be a matter of national regret and concern—is that politicians generally, for the present at least and for a variety of reasons, are not efficient communicators. The public at large are simply disinclined to accept their messages.

It would help to allay some of the doubts implied in your editorial if, as the campaign develops, greater emphasis was placed on the fringing consequences of failure in the battle against inflation and on the long-term nature of that battle and less on the immediate mechanics of government policy. It would also help to move the campaign on to a more obviously "national" basis if it were supervised by a more representative and broadly-based body such as the NEDC which governs members from the Government, trade unions, industry and the consumer organisations—perhaps (since Mr Whitelaw's broadcast last night) it could even be augmented for this purpose by some members of the Opposition.

Yours, etc.
DONALD BARRON,
Greenfield,
St Mark Lane,
Bishopsgate, York.
August 22.

Maritime archaeology

From Mr Rex Cowan and Lieutenant Peter McBride

Sir, As we are involved in the discovery, excavation and survey of historic wrecks (neither of us having had formal archaeological training), the former a professional wreck hunter and researcher, and the latter doing the same thing part-time, we feel that our voices should be heard as well as those of the archaeological establishment, and to comment on parts of Jeremy Green's letter (July 28). We have welcomed the advent of the Protection of Wrecks Act, 1973, and the continuing dialogue and rapport blossoming between divers and archaeologists involved in maritime archaeology. Each has a great deal to learn from the other, and in the study of history and of the techniques of excavation of historic wrecks an important part to play. In this respect, the climate has improved considerably.

Jeremy Green maintains that in the next decade all shallow water (under 50m) wreck sites will be completely destroyed. That is, in our view, misinformed speculation. We, and some of our colleagues have been involved in wreck research for almost a dozen years. We know of thousands of interesting and sometimes important wrecks around the British coast. Each year to our knowledge only a handful are found.

We are also, coming from the "grass roots" of the diving world, with our ears to the ground, aware of any wholesale destruction of wreck sites at present, and in our view reports concerning pillaging are often exaggerated. Certainly a small number of sites have been badly treated and damaged. This however is insignificant when compared with the devoted archaeological work going on in many areas.

As Peter Marsden has pointed out in his letter of August 5, some museums have closed their doors, rejecting the idea of help and co-operation and the prospect of acquiring collections of artefacts. Indeed the attitude of these museums hardly encourages wreck finders. The laws of various countries, sometimes require shipwreck material to be sold, and wreck finders need to pay for the cost of search, survey, excavation and archaeological work. These are the facts of life and until the country and its institutions provide the money it will always be necessary. This has nothing to do with the democratic process—those same workers encouraged to vote on the introduction of labour-saving technology would, understandably, have rejected the idea so as to protect jobs.

If all that was meant by democracy in industry was good communications carrying sensible decisions from manager to worker, supported by clear facts backed by determination to carry them out, decisions through, I think I should actually learn to love it. But there is no risk of that.

Yours faithfully,
P. N. DAVIES,
Thornhill, Fulmer Drive,
Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Liverpool Street Station

From Professor David Wiggins

Sir, It is time for those who admire Liverpool Street Station as a wonderful and irreplaceable work of the Victorian architectural imagination to say something about it in the language better understood by that majority or minority (whichever it is) to whom such buildings are a matter of loathing or indifference. British Railways' office scheme cost £10m more than the rival preservation scheme, which gives the same floor space. British Rail's replacement scheme for the station itself appears to cost £30m more than the preservationists' scheme for the station. The principal difference in specification is that the preservationists do not straighten the tracks. So we must ask: Is the British Rail scheme's operational advantage (which students of BR's special style of special pleading will reserve the right to see as the varnish which they have painted afterwards on to something quite different) really worth £30-40m?

It is strange how little interest the Railways Board (in receipt of £394m from the Government for £44-75 alone) have in this question. Had they projected a financial comparison, or even a cost-benefit comparison, between their own design and the design of the preservationists (whose emergence, together with professional architectural support, the Euston and St Pancras arguments should have enabled them to predict), then they would have carefully identified the advantages to commuters which really depend on demolition of the present buildings. And they would have asked commuters "How much pay do you see as the advantages worth to you on the price of your season ticket?" It is scarcely to be believed that the board seeks to distract the attention of users of the station from such questions as these, at a time when railway fares have risen so high that the political justice will shortly be in question of subsidizing a railway system which the poorer half of the population is beginning to be unable to use.

Why did not Mr Dashwood of BR's Property Board direct his reply (August 11) to the preservationists attend to such questions as these, or to the future of commuting into London and the 3.9 million square feet of vacant office space in the City, Holborn, E1 and SE1: or to the question whether station users will accommodate themselves as ill to the conditions of rebuilding Liverpool Street over 10 years as Penn Central railway passengers accommodated themselves at the rebuilding of Pennsylvania Station in New York—on the eve of the worst financial crash in railroad history?

One clear but unintended purpose was served by British Railways staging an exhibition of the kind it staged at Liverpool Street serviced as it was by staff whose salaries would have more than sufficed to cover the weekly wage bill of a rural railway in Suffolk. It raised the question why, among all of Mr Marsden's recent proposals to reduce railway costs, one of them, the freight train reductions, destructive of the environmental point of having a railway at all, there was no proposal to reduce the number of non-operational staff on the railway.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WIGGINS,
Bedford College,
Regent's Park, NW1.

From Professor Gillian White
Sir, While I hold no brief for the proposed development and modernization of Liverpool Street Station, and, indeed, have not seen the developers' brochure or British Rail's plans, I am familiar with Euston Station. I wonder whether Sir John Betjeman has ever used it? Far from being "crushed and puzzled" (his letter of August 18) I find the information system at Euston highly effective, the staff helpful in the event of any time-table change or (rare) late arrival of a train, and the exits for the Underground station, buses and taxis simply stare one in the face as one passes the ticket barrier.

Coming up into Euston from the Underground is also direct and simple. I observe many foreigners and strangers to London, including young people and the elderly, using Euston with calm confidence and ease. I do not see, as I often did at Liverpool Street when I used to enchain there a few years ago, people staring in bewilderment at the departures board, or struggling with their luggage up and down difficult staircases. Certainly, when assisting someone in a wheelchair who is arriving or departing by train, a modern, well-lit terminus such as Euston, or Birmingham New Street, with ramps, suitable lifts and notices to help the handicapped and their companions is far preferable to the inconveniences caused by the complete blindness to such needs of our Victorian forebears.

Yours sincerely,
GILLIAN WHITE,
2 Rutland Court,
Oak Road,
Manchester.

No play at Headingley

From Mr Malcolm Hogg

Sir, Although one can sympathize with the views expressed by Sir R. Tyrie (The Times, August 21) regarding the abandonment of the Third Test match, it is impossible to agree with him. The nature of any particular cricket pitch can often have as much influence, if not more, on the result of a match than the talents of those who play on it. With the Third Test so finely poised at the end of the fourth day, it would have been quite inappropriate to complete it on a different pitch for, had there been a result, there would have been a perpetual question mark over the influence that the new pitch had had on the final outcome.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, etc.
M. D. N. HOGG,
The Red House,
Sheffield,
Southampton.

HARD TIMES AHEAD FOR UNIVERSITIES

The summer vacation this year can have brought little relief to university administrators and teachers from their deepening worry about the deteriorating financial position of higher education. The precarious settlement of the long and often bitter dispute about university teachers' salaries by an arbitration award in June has now been shattered by the £6 limit on wage increases introduced a month later. The recent allocation of only £8m for university building in 1976-77, half the programme for the current year, is far below what will be necessary if the momentum of even reduced expansion of student numbers is to be maintained. The present indication that in the polytechnic and college sector of higher education any increase in student numbers will have to be financed as far as possible out of existing resources can hardly be of much comfort or reassurance to the universities. Overshadowing all is the collapse of the venerable quinquennial system of university finance, which is thought of as an essential guarantee of their autonomy, under the weight of double-digit inflation compounded by the Government's determination to restrain the growth of public expenditure.

The long summer, which higher education has enjoyed since the Robbins Report is now definitely over. Ahead is a cold winter of reduced targets for future expansion, less generous support for existing teaching and research, and probably a tax-levy towards encroachment by the state on matters once regarded as the prerogative of academics. Yet neither Government nor the universities seem to have absorbed the implications of this new austerity. For the Government Lord Crowthier-Hunt, the Minister of State with responsibility for higher education, has suggested a list of economies that is not very different from the list suggested in 1968 by Mrs

Shirley Williams, when she held the same office. To imagine that more efficient use of present resources through tighter time-keeping and a less favourable staff/student ratio will be sufficient to enable the universities to muddle through a few lean years ahead is much too optimistic an outlook. Nor will reliance on the unproved benefits of manpower planning help much.

If the Government has been myopic, many in the universities and colleges have been almost blind. At a time when the widest possible public acceptance of the need for income restraint is imperative the predominant emotion among university teachers who make public their feelings has been one of grievance that they are not now to receive the promised cost of living adjustment. At a time when the overwhelming need to set some limits on the growth of public expenditure must outweigh the claims of special interests, however worthy, there is resentment that their institutions have had to suffer in this way. Positive ideas about how higher education, and in particular the universities, should respond to this climate of austerity have been little in evidence. Instead the air has been filled with recrimination, invidious comparisons with the polytechnics (which in any case will suffer gravely in the next 18 months from Mr Crowthier's standstill on local government expenditure), and vague threats about wholesale emigration to the United States (where in fact higher education is in an even more parlous condition).

It is important to recognize that the present troubles of higher education are not a brief interlude of austerity which will soon be succeeded by a revival of expansionary plenty. Only when such a comforting illusion has been rejected can the painful but necessary task begin of deciding what higher education is needed, what higher education can be afforded, and how

the present system of higher education can be adapted to meet these requirements. Even as it is, important but incalculable changes are taking place in higher education as a result of the accidental economies that universities are being forced to practise.

When the prospect is of prolonged austerity, the greatest possible precision in deciding priorities and the greatest possible rigour in assessing the effectiveness of present practices are required. Dr Ralf Dahrendorf, the Director of the School of Economics, has said: "Whatever one's views about expansion, surely priorities in higher education must be essentially qualitative. If this fact is forgotten, one of the most distinguished university systems in the world may well lose its distinction." He is right. And to secure this emphasis a much greater element of discrimination must be introduced into the development of higher education in the next ten years. However uncomfortable it may make the University Grants Committee, there should be more active discrimination in favour of the dozen or so universities of truly international reputation. Conversely there will have to be discrimination against those colleges of education and further education which at present hope to offer more courses of degree standard in the future. However, such disparity of treatment should not be mechanically applied. The work of some polytechnic departments more nearly satisfies the criteria of excellence than that of some university departments.

The outlook for higher education in the next few years is necessarily bleak. It will be much bleaker if the present process of haphazard erosion of academic standards is not checked and replaced by a positive policy of discrimination which is explicit and so open to debate.

Research for MPs

From Professor B. Z. P. Rivett

Sir, Mr Moonman (article August 13) draws attention to the difficulties faced by Members of Parliament in carrying out their important investigations. Could I suggest a possible source of assistance?

There are in our universities some hundreds of post graduate students in operational research, statistics and economics. Although the constraints of doctoral work would probably inhibit the usefulness of PhD students, there are nevertheless very many masters students in these subjects supervised by experienced specialists who require topics for their masters dissertations. An essential part of the dissertation is frequently to search out relevant data, to analyse them and to present conclusions.

Very often academics have difficulty in finding suitable real life topics for this practical work and are forced into trivial, sterile studies of no use to anyone. Could the demand of Mr Moonman and his colleagues be matched with this supply of skilled help to mutual advantage?

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK RIVETT, Professor of Operational Research,
University of Sussex,
Falmer, Brighton.
August 13.

Foreign tractors

From Mr J. D. Sutherland

Sir, At the Long Sutton ploughing trials last week foreign tractors won six of the first seven places. German combines, German potato harvesters, German forage harvesters are seen in ever-increasing numbers.

The machines are not normally cheaper than the British equivalents, but their progress continues, presumably because farmers find them more advanced and more reliable.

The cost in foreign exchange is enormous—but does anyone really care?

Yours sincerely,
J. D. SUTHERLAND,
41 Westella Way,
Kirkella,
Near Hull,
E. Yorks.
August 22.

Fall in birth rate

From Mr R. H. Cassen

Sir, Whenever Britain's population rates to grow, as one day it must, the question of an ageing population is an arithmetical necessity, unless the cessation of growth due to more deaths rather than to births. The only question is not whether this ageing should take place, but when it will.

Since there are general grounds for believing that population growth is gone far enough, we should in my view accept that the time has come, and prepare for the consequences. Fortunately the evidence suggests that government action, whether by socialists or capitalists, while they may refrain from doing things which could reduce the birth rate, are not very successful at encouraging it to rise; though the end could always reverse itself, as is happened in the United States.

While there may be psychological and other disadvantages of an ageing population, one of the arguments put frequently heard (and advanced by Mr A. V. Phillips in your column on August 19), that economic growth must suffer because the labour force will decline relative to a number of dependents, is greatly exaggerated. In the first place it is from obvious that labour shortage is in general (as opposed to

shortages of specific skill categories) is an important constraint on growth. In fact some economists argue that part of our persisting unemployment is not due to demand deficiency but to labour surplus, caused by technological change, which slower population growth would allow to be absorbed.

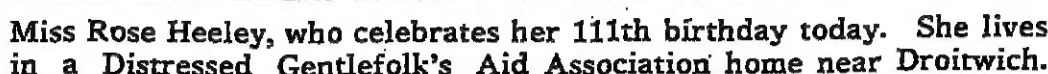
Even if there were labour scarcity, society and the economy could adjust in various ways by increasing capital per worker or labour force participation. Many older people have no wish to retire in their early 60s, and would prefer to work longer if they could. A really tight labour market would permit, indeed promote that. Further, babies are dependents too.

The most economical way to acquire additional workers is if they were really essential, would be to import them ready educated and of working age—not, it must be admitted, a universally popular solution. Certainly among all the factors influencing economic growth, gradual changes in the age structure are likely to be of very modest significance.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT CASSEN,
Fellow of the Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex,
Andrew Cohen Building,
Falmer, Brighton.
August 20.



Lyne Tees
 35 pm. Starting Point. 12.40.
 James. 10.15. Film. Prudence and the
 1. with David Niven. Deborah Kerr.
 6.00. Epilogue.

[illegible]

Churches and the social teaching of Pope Paul VI, both of which have displayed a strong thrust to the left of the political spectrum in recent years, for which they have been criticized sometimes almost hysterically, by the opposite camp.

Most Western church leaders have tried to keep one foot in each camp, making no more than a tentative assertion of this basic conflict that the argument that neither view has a monopoly of the truth, and that a "proper balance" has somehow to be found between them.

That attempt at compromise resulted in a kind of theological schizophrenia. The two underlying attitudes are not reconciled

In place of the Inquisition stands the apparatus of the police state in places like Latin America, where the murder and torture of left-wing priests by right-wing Roman Catholic clerics (two of them) and the existing secret societies demonstrates that the argument is far from academic. Even in the space age, theological controversy can still be red in tooth and claw.

If that dangerous chasm is too big to cross, it is the theologians who will have to die. The most significant contribution so far in the search for a synthesis of the two ideas has come from Germany, from the pen of the Protestant theologian, Jürgen Moltmann. His

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Aug. 23.—The fact that sardines are leaving the Portuguese fishing grounds has caused a crisis in the sardine packing industry, one of the most important of Portuguese home industries. There are 170 registered sardine packing factories in Portugal.

Catches have dropped in a alarming manner during the last two years. The normal yearly catch used to be about 100,000 metric tons . . . in 1949 it was 34,000 tons. There are some faint signs that sardines are returning to the Portuguese coast this year.

Portugal's best customer for tinned sardines is the United Kingdom. Since the end of the war there have been important yearly contracts forming part of the general trade agreement.

SIR GEORGE GARDNER
Sir George Gardner, KBE, after that he was tran
CB, a former Director of the to the headquarters
the Royal Aircraft Establishment Ministry of Aviation

report

Cultural Revolution

However, as 1973 and 1974 progressed the number of religious

Looking at the scientific

A second tribunal, set up after a successful appeal against her first disqualification found her guilty on Saturday of electoral malpractice, having broken the rule that bans can-

Original outcrosses were Northumberland-bred Scottish Blackfaced. The rams left admirable lambs out of Dalebred ewes, but Blackface females clung to the root of the fell. The shepherd had to drive them to the 2,302ft summit of Buckden Pike daily.

Increased meat output. The practice was pioneered on the banks of Ulswater, and farmers with more amenable land have found that Herdwick ewes respond to kinder environment and produce good fat lamb. Their price at five and six years old has generally been below other breeds, and longevity is excellent.

A second tribunal, set up after a successful appeal against her first disqualification found her guilty on Saturday of electoral malpractice, having broken the rule that bans candidates from the poll.

Original outcrosses were Northumberland-bred Scottish Blackfaced. The rams left admirable lambs out of Dalebred ewes, but Blackface females clung to the root of the fell. The shepherd had to drive them to the 2,302ft summit of Buckden Pike daily.

China: After the Cultural Revolution

The two main criteria they used were the political content of papers and the way papers were distributed among the various branches of science. Papers were scored on the scale 0 for articles with a single overt political wish, one for one or two such sentences and two for more than two sentences and two for more than two.

For the 18 issues of *Scientia Sinica* published in 1965-66 the "political index" was zero. The journals were evidently functioning much like normal journals in the West. When publication resumed in 1973, however, there was a fair scattering of political pronouncements, almost invariably in the introductory and concluding section of papers rather than else-

However, as 1973 and 1974 progressed the number of political statements decreased considerably. In 1973, 19 out of 43 papers published had some political content, whereas in 1974 only seven out of 50 had. The first issue of 1973 scored eight on their scale, but the first issue of 1974 scored only one.

By the middle of 1974 politics was beginning to be confined to editorials and articles described as 'studies on history of natural sciences'. Together they took up about 10 per cent of the issue, leaving the scientific papers essentially free of political content. The political content of scientific papers was confined to the editorially directed Dr Dingley

Looking at the scientific content of the papers that have appeared since the Cultural Revolution, the authors of the *Nature* analysis close some interesting trends. There is an undoubtedly potent induced. For example, more papers are now published in collective authorship, only the name of the senior where the scientists work.

By *Nature*-Times News Service Source: *Nature*, August 21, 1975, 608; 1975).

(*Nature*-Times News Service 1975).

Nature, the international science journal, is published in London by Macmillan Journals Ltd.

Mackay gets serious about crazy result

Smith proves to be the key man for Stoke

[illegible]

downfield from Parkes, found him-
self all alone to head first bounce
over the advancing Boulton while
Givens and Thomas were still in
the air. Parkes stood transfixed ap-
pealing for an offside which never was.
Before the half hour it was 3-0
to the visitors. Parkes was awarded
a decoy for Clements to bang a
low 25-yard free kick through the
goal. The ball was very ac-
cidentally ploughed on manfully
nothing had happened only that
Parkes to deny all their efforts
and the half was over 3-0 to
the visitors.

Immediately after half
Givens robbed the dawdling Thom-
as and Thomas promptly freed
Bowler and Bowler was free to
avenue to plunder goal number
four. Soon enough it was 5-0 as
Roe and Thomas were in the
and Bowles plucked his third
from the penalty spot to turn a
pumpkin into a golden coach.

With the interval the home
strutted for Lee, and Buck-
replacing the injured Dave Thomas
and the injured, Derry four-
times. The visitors were
on bravely to the papers
until McFarland at last emerged
from the fog to head in Rich-
ards' shot by the corner flag.
afternoon reflected in a distorting
mirror as Rangers, the pick-

Today's fixtures

First division
West Ham v Tottenham (7.50).
Hamp Cup, first round, first tie.
Barnet v Luton (7.50).
Colchester v Colchester Town (7.50).
Dorset v Dorchester (7.50).
Frimley v Doncaster (7.50).
Grays v Baffles (7.50).
Millwall v Swindon (8.00).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE, CUP
Wokingham v Cheltenham (7.50).
Burton v Weymouth (7.50).
Aldington v Dorking (7.50).
Widewater v Welwynborough & Town (7.50).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE
Gosport v Havant (7.50).
Havant v Gosport (7.50).
Great Harwood v Northampton (7.50).
Northampton v Great Harwood (7.50).
Canterbury v Barrow (7.50).
Barrow v Canterbury (7.50).
Buxton v Wigan (7.50).
Wigan v Buxton (7.50).

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division.
Salford v Swinton (7.50).
Crusaders v Wakefield (7.50).
Stratford v Rochdale (7.50).
Rochdale v Stratford (7.50).

[illegible]

Chorley 0; Canterbury 1
Crawley 3; Ashford 1
Watlington 1; Reading 1
1; Poole 0; Folkestone

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Hull KR 23, Leeds 2.

Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford N 31, Winstan 7; Dewsbury 17, Huddersfield 16; Oldham 13, Keighley 12; Rochdale Trinity 9, Wigan 18.

SECOND DIVISION: Bramley 25, Wakefield 20; Hull 19, Ryton 17; New Mansel 0, Warrington Town 9; Blackpool Borough 2.

